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U.S., China Stress Mutual Goals

By Bernard Gwertzman
New York Times Service

BEIJING — U.S. Secretary of State George P. Shultz and Foreign Minister Wu Xueqian of China agreed at the start of four-day talks Wednesday that, despite problems and disagreements, Chinese-American relations "should continue to develop on a solid and enduring basis."

Although ties between the two nations have been strained over U.S. arms sales to Taiwan and more recently, by Beijing's moves toward Moscow, both the United States and China seem determined in the first high-level talks involving Mr. Shultz and Mr. Wu to stress their interest in maintaining close relations, while not stirring differences on specific issues.

In a toast at a dinner Wednesday night for Mr. Shultz, Mr. Wu said it was clear that "normal and good relations between China and the United States are not only in the fundamental interests of the two peoples, but also conducive to peace and stability in Asia and the world."

Mr. Wu became foreign minister three months ago and had virtually no contact with Western leaders before Mr. Shultz's visit.

He sought to end speculation about significant shifts in Chinese foreign policy stemming from the recent talks with Moscow. The country's leaders, Mr. Wu said, "attach importance to our relations with the United States and treasure the cumulative achievements over the past decade and more."

"Difficulties have occurred and obstacles still exist," he said, and "further solid efforts are no doubt necessary in order to remove the obstacles and dispel the dark clouds."

Mr. Shultz, in his toast, said the two countries shared many parallel interests and had the potential to influence positively world events. He said that President Ronald Reagan had a "strong personal commitment" to advancing Chinese-American relations and believed "there is a great need for renewed dialogue, a need for discussion and enhanced mutual understanding on a host of international and bilateral matters."

Mr. Wu and Mr. Shultz met for three hours Wednesday afternoon, shortly after Mr. Shultz's arrival from Tokyo.

Since last fall, the Chinese have stressed a dual policy of increased economic modernization, utilizing ties with other countries, while at the same time pursuing an independent foreign policy, opposing "hegemony." Mr. Wu referred to these themes privately with Mr. Shultz and in his public toast, but avoided any direct criticism of the United States.

In August, the two nations issued a communiqué in which Washington pledged to phase out arms sales to Taiwan over an indefinite period, and Beijing said its fundamental policy was to reunite with Taiwan by peaceful means. The Taiwan question did not arise in the talks Wednesday, a senior American official said.

Mr. Shultz, in his private remarks, spoke of the world economic situation and relationships among nations. In his toast, he said that "even the strongest and most independent nations cannot live in isolation."

The United States seeks to persuade the Chinese to play a stronger role in helping to solve world problems and in cooperating in such matters as preventing the spread of nuclear weapons.

Mr. Shultz is to meet with other senior Chinese officials, including Prime Minister Zhao Ziyang and Deng Xiaoping, the veteran Communist Party leader. He hopes to learn more about the Chinese-Soviet talks and to determine Beijing's interest in accepting the 18-month-old U.S. offer to sell defensive weapons to China.

U.S. Called 'Arrogant'

China accused the United States Wednesday of "reckless and arrogant acts" in holding U.S.-South Korean military exercises and demanded an immediate end to the maneuvers in South Korea, United Press International reported from Beijing.

The statement in the official Communist Party newspaper, the People's Daily, said in part: "The Chinese people resolutely demand that the United States immediately stop the U.S.-South Korea military exercises and war provocations against [North] Korea. Otherwise, the United States will be held responsible for all the serious consequences."



Pope Elevates 18 to Cardinal

Pope John Paul II embraced the Polish primate, Jozef Glemp, left, during a ceremony Wednesday in which 18 prelates were elevated to cardinal. Meanwhile, Italian authorities arrested a Turkish citizen, saying they may have uncovered another plot against the pope. (Separate stories, Page 3.)

Bush Says U.S. Ready to Study Even a Partial Cut in Missiles

By John Vinocur
New York Times Service

BRUSSELS — U.S. Vice President George Bush, replying to the Soviet rejection of President Ronald Reagan's proposal of a worldwide ban on medium-range nuclear missiles, said Wednesday that the offer held, but that the United States would listen to any serious new plan from Moscow.

Traveling from The Hague to Brussels on his tour of NATO capitals to persuade West Europeans that the Reagan administration is intent on seeking arms reductions, Mr. Bush emphasized that the allies' willingness to eliminate an entire class of nuclear weapons was the strongest possible moral position that the countries of the North Atlantic Treaty Organization could take.

At the same time, he said, it was up to the Russians to respond. This approach — stressing morality and calling for Soviet movement — appeared to be the developing theme of the 12-day tour of six alliance countries.

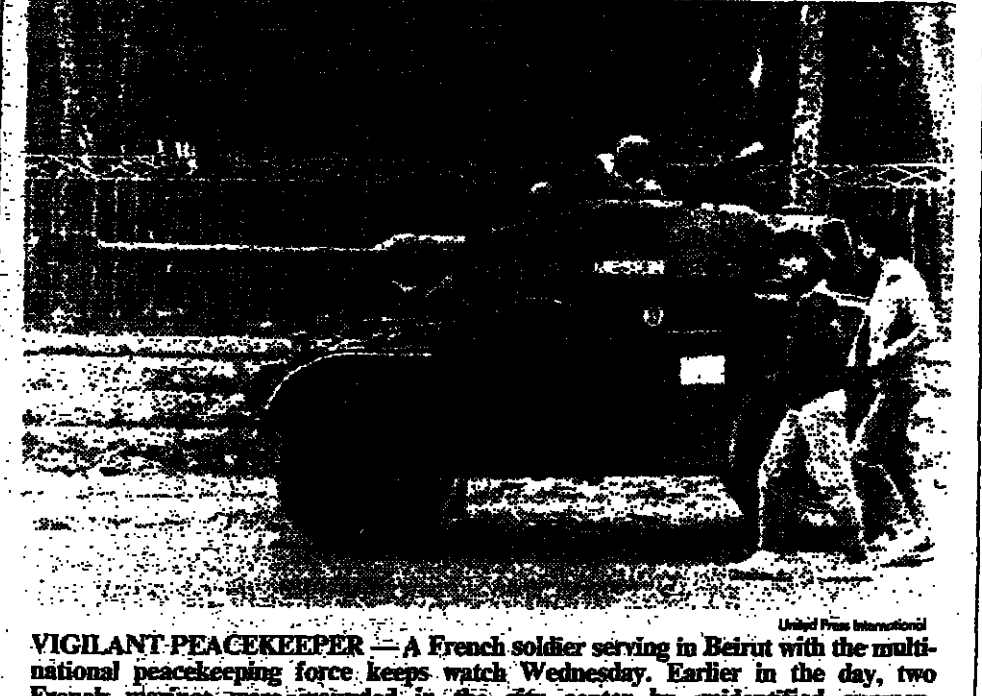
In a written statement at a news conference in The Hague, Mr. Bush took note that Yuri V. Andropov, the Soviet leader, had turned down Mr. Reagan's offer to meet him to sign a ban on intermediate-range, ground-launched nuclear missiles. He said:

"I think it's fair to ask: What's wrong with ridding the world of a new class of missiles? If the Soviets have another plan that would seriously address this question, President Reagan has said we would give it serious consideration."

"So far, we have been offered a policy which allows the Soviets to keep their monopoly on intermediate-range nuclear missiles, but prevents the West from deploying any of its own."

Although no Soviet proposal has been made at the Geneva talks on the missiles, Mr. Andropov has suggested the Russians would be ready to reduce their SS-4, SS-5 and SS-20 missiles, which number about 600, to 162 — the level of the national strategic forces of France and Britain — if NATO dropped its plan to begin deployment of 572 Pershing-2 and cruise missiles at the end of the year.

In an apparent effort to counter the arguments of Western Europe's anti-nuclear movements, Mr. Bush stressed the position that no proposal could be inherently superior to the so-called zero option. The proposal would have the allies drop



VIGILANT PEACEKEEPER — A French soldier serving in Beirut with the multinational peacekeeping force keeps watch Wednesday. Earlier in the day, two French marines were wounded in the city center by unidentified gunmen.

U.S. Marine Blocks 3 Israeli Tanks In Standoff at Beirut Checkpoint

United Press International

BEIRUT — In a dramatic, hour-long confrontation Wednesday, a U.S. Marine captain with a pistol prevented three Israeli tanks from passing a military checkpoint on the capital's southern edge.

Also Wednesday, two unarmed French peacekeepers were wounded by unidentified gunmen and sectarian battles raged in the mountains east of the capital.

Also, President Amin Gemayel unexpectedly dispatched his top security adviser, Wadie Haddad, to the United States for talks on the negotiations to remove Israeli troops from Lebanon and a possible enlargement of the size and mandate of the multinational peacekeeping force.

The confrontation between the marine captain and the Israeli tanks was the most serious of six confrontations between the American peacekeepers and Israeli troops probing U.S. lines.

A marine spokesman, Captain Dale Dye, said the three Centurion tanks were speeding toward a Lebanese Army checkpoint when Captain Charles Johnson, 30, moved alone into the middle of the road to prevent the Israelis "rolling at high speed" past the Lebanese position.

The tanks stopped within a foot of Captain Johnson, the spokesman said.

The marine ordered the Israelis to turn back, "but the Israeli commander indicated he was indeed going to go beyond this point," Captain Dye said.

At this point, according to the spokesman, the Israeli commander climbed out of his turret and started arguing in the tank. Returning to his tank, the Israeli said, "I am going through this area" and the tanks revved their engines, according to the marine account.

According to the spokesman, Captain Johnson then climbed onto the tank, drew his pistol, loaded it, pointed it at a 45-degree angle away from the Israelis and their tanks, and repeated his order.

As he climbed off the tank, the Centurions again revved their engines as if to move forward. When the marine stood firm, they finally retreated.

In Washington, a State Department spokesman, Alan Romberg, called the "recurring challenges" by Israeli troops "unacceptable."

He said the Israeli behavior "endangers the safety of the troops involved and hampers the peacekeeping efforts of the multinational force."

In the incident involving the French troops, about 20 French marines were jogging past the checkpoint Holiday Inn in the northern part of West Beirut when the gunmen opened fire with pistols from a car and sped away, a French spokesman said.

Christians Accept Army Move

Earlier, Herbert H. Denton of The Washington Post reported from Beirut:

Lebanon's Phalangist Party has endorsed a plan by President Amin Gemayel to extend the control of the Lebanese Army to East Beirut and surrounding suburbs, which the Phalangists' private militia has controlled for more than seven years.

Mr. Gemayel's plan would extend the regular army's presence to the foothills of southern Beirut, including areas in which there has been continued fighting between Christian and Muslim Druze militiamen.

Agreement on the plan followed months of negotiations between Mr. Gemayel and other Christian leaders. An agreement is regarded as essential if the president is to succeed in reuniting the country.

There is skepticism that the plan will be carried out. Even if it is, it would be only the first step in the process of dismantling the state-

winning state that Christians erected after the collapse of central government authority during the years of war.

It was understood that Mr. Gemayel's agreement with the Phalangists would still permit the Lebanese Forces to keep arms, but they would not be permitted to appear on the streets with them.

After he was elected in September after the assassination of his brother Bashir, the president-elect, President Gemayel moved swiftly to disarm the roughly 40 militia groups reigning over predominantly Muslim West Beirut. His failure to take the same action in predominantly Christian East Beirut was jeopardizing the support he had gained from Muslim leaders.

Earlier Wednesday, the AP reported from Beirut that three gunmen riding in a car fired into a group of French marines who were jogging in Beirut's Muslim sector and wounded two soldiers, one of them gravely.

Barbie's Ouster Is Delayed Again

United Press International

LA PAZ — Bolivia on Wednesday postponed for the second day the expulsion of Klaus Barbie, the former Gestapo chief wanted for war crimes in West Germany and France.

The government had booked Mr. Barbie, 69, on a morning flight to Rio de Janeiro, Cruzeiro Airline officials said, but he was not transferred from his prison cell for the flight. Sources said the government was delaying plans to expel Mr. Barbie because of fears of political opposition.

Mr. Barbie imprisoned Jan. 25 and charged with failure to pay a 13-year-old debt of \$10,000 to the state mining company.

U.S. Energy Aide Says Oil Glut Reduces U.S. Dependence on Gulf

By Milton R. Benjamin
Washington Post Service

WASHINGTON — Energy Secretary Donald P. Hodel says that the Gulf does not now hold as much strategic interest for the United States because the potential for another oil embargo, "is far less" than it has been for years.

Mr. Hodel made the remark Tuesday before the Senate Energy and Natural Resources Committee on the Reagan administration's decision to save \$2 billion in fiscal 1984 by cutting back drastically on the rate at which it has been filling the Strategic Petroleum Reserve.

Mr. Hodel added, however, that the Reagan administration remained committed ultimately to putting 750 million barrels of oil into the reserve.

The reserve, authorized by Congress after the 1973-1974 Arab oil embargo, is in salt caverns along the Louisiana and Texas coasts. It could be used to supplement domestic supplies in a new oil crisis.

"At the time it was created, we were very heavily dependent on imports, they were in great jeopardy, and the large proportion of those imports came from the volatile Middle East," Mr. Hodel said. "Today, that situation has changed markedly. The potential for an embargo that would precipitate a crisis is far less."

Senator Bill Bradley, Democrat of New Jersey, who heatedly challenged Mr. Hodel's arguments, contended that it made little sense for the administration to cut back

In Marseilles, 'The Mayor' Faces a Challenge

By E.J. Dionne Jr.
New York Times Service

MARSEILLES — The hint of a mischievous grin lights up the face of the white-haired man everyone here calls The Mayor. Gaston Defferre is studying the 3,000 faithful who have assembled in the frosty cold Palais des Sports to pay tribute to the Socialist who has been their mayor for 30 years and is running for another six.

The banners proclaim that this 72-year-old politician is just the person to lead the New Marseilles, and they are boldly contemporary, done in blue, green and white. In his campaigns, Mr. Defferre insists on the best.

But this time, Mr. Defferre's supporters are worried that the best will not be enough. Although very few people in Marseilles can imagine anyone but him governing this polyglot port town of nearly a million people, the polls show that 1983 may be the year in which the mayor finally loses his title.

Mr. Defferre's campaign is one of the most important in France's municipal elections, which will take place on March 6 and 13.

The elections are coming to be regarded as a national referendum on the Socialist's first 18 months in office — and one the Socialists are afraid of losing.

In addition to being mayor, Mr. Defferre is also the interior minister in President Francois Mitterrand's government, and he is the most important cabinet official who appears in danger of losing his local base.

Interior ministers have responsibility for the police and immigra-

U.S. Aide Sees Signs Of Economic Recovery

United Press International

WASHINGTON — Martin S. Feldstein, chairman of the Council of Economic Advisers, said Wednesday that there are "stronger and stronger signs a recovery is imminent" and President Ronald Reagan is on solid ground in saying it has started.

But Mr. Feldstein was a bit more cautious than was the president, who said in an interview Tuesday, "the recovery has begun."

"It's one thing to feel that a recovery is here," Mr. Feldstein said, "but it only begins to show up in the statistics with a lag." Therefore, Mr. Feldstein said he would wait before pronouncing that recovery has begun.

Mr. Feldstein commented just before sending Congress the administration's midyear annual economic report, which forecasts sustained economic growth over the next six years.

The timing of recovery is important, Mr. Feldstein said, that if it later becomes clear that January was the start of recovery, economic growth during 1983 could be 5 percent instead of the 3.1 percent forecast by the administration. That could cut this year's \$200-billion budget deficit by about \$20 billion.

"It does look like we're now moving into recovery," Mr. Feldstein said, citing among other things recent rises in leading economic indicators and a pickup in factory orders.

The report declares: "The year 1983 is expected to be the first of many years of sustained economic growth," but it added a string of "ifs": if the budget deficit is brought under control, if inflation is kept under control, and if the world trading system does not turn to protectionism.

The 287-page annual report contains considerably less political rhetoric than many earlier ones. That reflects the style of Mr. Feldstein, a Harvard economics professor who now heads the council.

The heart of the report is the same set of economic projections already announced in the president's budget: a moderate recovery this year, unemployment averaging 10.7 percent in 1983 and perhaps touching 11 percent, but falling slowly to 6.5 percent in 1988, and President Reagan declared he will resist protectionist pressures in the United States, Page 7.

inflation declining from 4.9 percent this year to 4.4 percent in 1988. It avoids the issue of just when recovery has or will begin, but spells out how the administration hopes it will unfold:

- American households are counted on to increase their buying. Their debts now are relatively small. Some have made money in the stock market. This year they are getting the third year of administration tax cuts. With continuing moderate food and oil price increases, they should have more to spend.
- Lower mortgage rates and house prices should increase home buying. This should be result in more buying of furniture and appliances.
- Business inventories — goods on shelves — are relatively low in relation to sales, meaning increased buying should be followed by stepped-up production.

"Unemployment is the most serious economic problem now facing the United States," the report says.

It notes that, in addition to 12 million Americans officially counted as unemployed in December, another 2 million were involuntarily working part-time, and another 1.8 million had given up looking for work.

Economic recovery, according to the report, would eventually reduce unemployment to between 6 percent and 7 percent. Efforts to push it below that by overall economic policies would drive up inflation, it says. But this could be avoided by jobs programs to train youth and the long-term unemployed.

The biggest threat to long-term economic recovery, according to the report, is that Congress might not succeed in reducing the budget deficit over the next five years.



Ready for Trouble on the Road

Al Pendergraft, a trucker from Dalton, Georgia, shows the weapons he is carrying during a strike by truckers. One driver has been killed, 27 people have been injured, and more than 260 trucks have been damaged by bullets, rocks and firebombs. The shutdown was called by independent truckers to protest increases in the U.S. fuel tax and highway user fees.

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Reagan Summit Offer Draws Mixed Reaction From Allies in Europe

By John Vinocur
New York Times Service

THE HAGUE — President Ronald Reagan's call for a meeting with Yuri V. Andropov, the Soviet leader, to ban ground-launched, intermediate-range nuclear missiles is being described in Western Europe both as a great moral offer and pure propaganda.

The president's proposal, conveyed to the "people of Europe" Monday night in West Berlin by Vice President George Bush, received more recognition as a tactical countermeasure against Soviet efforts to influence European public opinion on missile deployment than as a proposal that could lead to a breakthrough in the reduction of nuclear arms.

With the exception of Britain's Labor Party, which dismissed the proposal as pure propaganda, there was little apparent desire, even within the West European left, to reject Mr. Reagan's idea out of hand.

Before Mr. Andropov indicated Tuesday night that he was turning down the proposal for a "wherever, whenever" meeting leading to a missile ban, it was welcomed by the governments in Bonn, Paris, London and the Hague.

The strongest endorsement of the initiative came from Chancellor Helmut Kohl of West Germany, who said the proposal "contained

the great moral offer to abolish and ensure weapons category as a potential threat for the first time.

Mr. Kohl's opponent for chancellor in the approaching West German election, Hans-Jochen Vogel of the Social Democrats, said in West Berlin, "I think this is progress. It's the first time Mr. Reagan has offered such a step."

He added, however, that the suggestion would have to be followed up and that in his mind it did not represent a reply to disarmament suggestions made by the Soviet leadership outside the Geneva negotiations.

These suggestions, which have not been officially proposed by the Soviet negotiators in Geneva, assert that Moscow is willing to reduce its intermediate-range force aimed at Europe if the North Atlantic Treaty Organization drops its plans to start deploying 572 Pershing-2 and cruise missiles in Western Europe at the end of the year.

The Social Democratic candidate said Mr. Reagan's proposal appeared to be a restatement of the "zero option," or NATO's offer to forego deployment if the Soviet Union scraps its intermediate-range force of about 600 modern and older missiles.

The charge that Mr. Reagan's call for a meeting with Mr. Andropov was a publicity stunt came from Denis Healey, the British Labor Party's foreign affairs spokesman. Speaking in London, he said, "I'm afraid it is basically public relations, and it's not very good public relations."

The propaganda charge was contested by Britain's foreign secretary, Francis Pym. "I certainly would not want to call it just a public relations exercise," he said, "because I think the issues are far, far too serious."

[The Associated Press reported from London that Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher of Britain, meeting with visiting American correspondents, said that regardless of the reaction to the Reagan offer, "The point is the zero option stands. It is not we who are dragging our feet. It is the Soviet Union who wants to keep more nuclear weapons than the West wants to have."

In Paris, Le Monde said there was "nothing new, or almost" in the disarmament content of Mr. Reagan's message, but the newspaper said in an editorial that the offer shows the president does not need lessons from the agitation and propaganda section of the Soviet Communist Party.

Political History Lives on the Walls of Lisbon Graffiti and Posters of the Past Show a Fire the New Campaign Lacks

By John Darnton
New York Times Service

LISBON — The depth of political passions in Portugal can be measured by the height of the political posters on the walls. Marking the rising tide of democracy, in some places they have reached the third story.

The political archaeologist can have a field day by simply glancing up at the peeling pink facade of an 18th-century villa, covered with layer upon layer of slogans and artwork from bygone elections and controversies that have given the country 14 governments in nine years.

Now political uncertainty, not to mention crisis, is upon the land once again.

The parliamentary rightist coalition that has run things for three years, the Democratic Alliance, has more or less crumbled under the weight of its own rivalries. President Antonio Ramalho Eanes has called for new general elections, though without setting a date. And so the posters and graffiti artists will be pulling out their brushes and paints again.

But the fire seems missing this time. The prospect of government number 15 does not ignite much enthusiasm in the streets.

True, men in business suits or workers' overalls stop along the palm tree-lined Avenida da Liberdade to stare down at newspapers piled on the sidewalks with headlines like "Decision Within 48 Hours" or "The Whole Country Waits." They do seem to be waiting for something.

But the prevailing attitude seemed caught by a headline last week in the magazine O

Jornal that said in huge type: "We run the risk of having a government."

In part the apathy can be explained by the nature of the crisis — it was not so much convulsions in government as drift and dissolution — and in part by the fact that the Portuguese have become accustomed to the notion that governments can succeed themselves like the seasons.

"I remember when Soares was dismissed in 1978," said a longtime resident about the Socialist Party leader, Mario Soares. "People were almost panicky. Democracy was all so new. They didn't realize that when one government falls, another comes along to take its place."

There is a tinge of disillusionment in the public mood, a yearning for something better, maybe something stronger.

"Now there was a leader; we need his type today," said a taxi driver, negotiating a perilous turn around the Marquis de Pombal circle. He was referring to the marquis himself, immortalized in a towering statue.

The 200th anniversary of the marquis's death in 1782 prompted a flurry of radio programs and art exhibits. He is remembered chiefly as the man who rebuilt Lisbon after the disastrous earthquake of 1755. But serving under the weak King Joseph, he was a ruthless ruler who imprisoned thousands and killed quite a few, including his own friends.

Alongside the wall posters is a panoply of graffiti, an arresting array of banners and slogans, reversed swastikas, party symbols and calls for general strikes.

Some of the fading slogans, such as those denouncing President Jimmy Carter, are clearly outmoded. Many combine the names

of various Portuguese politicians with the phrase "ad a rua," which roughly translates into "toss him into the street."

According to people who follow Lisbon's walls closely, none of the slogans have been as inspired as those right after the 1974 coup of leftist army officers who overthrew a half-century of totalitarianism.

One said: "We apologize for this democratic interlude. Normal dictatorship will be resumed as soon as possible." Another, presumably after a communist-inspired putsch attempt was beaten back in 1975, observed: "The Indians were red too, and look what happened to them."

Many of the slogans revolve around Francisco Sa Carneiro, the charismatic prime minister who died in a plane crash in 1980. There are those who say the heart went out of Portuguese politics the day his Cessna went down.

The death remains controversial, with politicians of various political leanings hinting at the possibility of assassination. Last year teams of outside experts were brought in to conduct investigations. Not a shred of evidence of foul play emerged, but the issue is kept alive. Recently the parliament approved a special commission to examine the circumstances of the crash.

The outgoing prime minister, Francisco Pinto Balsemão, is the man who inherited Mr. Sa Carneiro's mantle. When asked by an interviewer last week about the in-fighting in his party that prompted him to resign, he paused, stared out the window of the prime minister's residence, and said, "It's very difficult to be the successor to a myth."

Senators May Reject Reagan Arms Nominee

By Walter Pincus
Washington Post Service

WASHINGTON — At least six and possibly seven Democrats on the 17-member Senate Foreign Relations Committee "have tentatively

made up their minds" to vote against Kenneth M. Adelman as director of the Arms Control and Disarmament Agency, and three Republicans are undecided on the nominee, sources have said.

One Democratic member said after the Democrats caucused Tuesday morning that "it will take virtually solid Republican support to get him through the committee."

But a committee Republican said three Republican members — Charles McC. Mathias Jr. of Maryland, Rudy Boschwitz of Minnesota, and Larry Pressler of South Dakota — remain uncommitted on the nomination.

Their worry is that Mr. Adelman, chosen to head the disarmament agency after the former director, Eugene V. Rostow, was fired last month, has neither the experience and stature nor the commitment to arms control needed for the job.

Rejection of the nomination

would be a blow to President Ronald Reagan and an implicit vote of no confidence in his arms control policy.

An administration official said that the White House now recognizes it faces "a major battle" on the nomination and is "reorganizing the support staff" that prepared and accompanied Mr. Adelman, 36, to his rocky first confirmation hearing last Thursday.

"I think he'll be confirmed," the administration official said, "but the big hurdle is the committee, whose center of gravity is a little left of center."

After Tuesday's Democratic caucus, Senator Alan Cranston, a California Democrat who has led the opposition to Mr. Adelman, said he thought the nomination might be voted down.

He said he believed all the eight Democrats on Foreign Relations except Edward Zorinsky of Nebraska would vote against Mr. Adelman.

Mr. Cranston, the Senate Democratic whip, said the Democrats want to send the White House two messages: that "Congress is serious

about arms control" and that the president should stop putting people in charge of agencies whose duties they oppose, such as Secretary James G. Watt at Interior and Anne M. Gorsuch at the Environmental Protection Agency.

Senator John H. Glenn of Ohio was among the Democrats at the caucus prepared to vote against the Adelman nomination, according to an aide. Mr. Glenn believes the ACDA director "is a signal to the world about our sincerity toward arms control... and should be the advocate for arms control within the administration," his aide said.

"He doesn't think Adelman can do that."

The confirmation hearing may also become the forum for a broader discussion of administration arms control policy when Mr. Rostow testifies. He is expected to be heard this week and is likely to be asked about administration policy

and internal administration splits on arms issues.

Mr. Adelman's nomination originally had been expected to encounter little opposition. But that was before the deputy U.S. representative to the United Nations appeared at his first confirmation hearing. His performance "was so bad," one member said Tuesday, "that members just can't sign on for it."

According to a Democratic analysis of the transcript, Mr. Adelman answered at least "20 times, 'I don't know' or 'I hadn't thought about that' to questions directly related to arms control issues," a committee aide said.

He is "bright and capable," one top administration official said Tuesday, "but he was a little apprehensive and did not perform particularly well." He is scheduled to return for more testimony on Thursday.

Marseilles' 'The Mayor' Faces Rare Challenge

(Continued from Page 1)

he had been dishonest he could have quashed the matter as interior minister.

Many here are inclined to give Mr. Defferre the benefit of the doubt. But Anne Meaux, press secretary to Jean-Claude Gaudin, the center-right opposition candidate, said the mayor's denials were "just not credible."

Mr. Gaudin, 43, is presenting himself as the candidate of dynamism and change. When Mr. Defferre began putting up posters proclaiming the New Marseilles, Mr. Gaudin's supporters replied with their own posters: "The New Marseilles: It's Jean-Claude Gaudin."

Then there is the race issue. Resentment against the city's many nonwhite North Africans — estimated at 60,000 — is especially great among white former North Africans.

"They chased us out of North Africa and now they've followed us here," said a white woman who emigrated from Algeria.

Mr. Defferre countered at his campaign rally by saying that he thought the rights of Arab workers should be defended, but adding that the Socialists had done more than conservative governments to keep out illegal aliens.

The mayor was lashing into opposition politicians who, he said, caused France's economic troubles



Gaston Defferre

and were now denying responsibility for them.

"Virgins?" he said of the opposition. "Half virgins?" he continued. "False virgins?" The crowd laughed and cheered, knowing that innocence was a virtue that the mayor would never claim for himself.

Albanian Article Criticizes Russia And Yugoslavia

The Associated Press

VIENNA — Albania published an unusually harsh attack Wednesday against Yugoslavia and the Soviet Union. The official article called on Yugoslavia to grant its Kosovo province the status of a republic.

"If the terror and persecutions against the Albanians and the national oppression [in Kosovo] will not be put to an end, they will still be denied of their rights, the situation will not be stable," said the 10-page article published in Albania's Communist Party newspaper, Zeri i Popullit, and carried by the official news agency ATA.

The article, defending the recently published book "The Titoites" by Enver Hoxha, Albania's Communist Party chief, said that when Yugoslavia calls Albania a Stalinist state "they honor us, because we have never denied Stalin, who is one of the great classics of Marxism-Leninism."

Envoy Continues Afghan Peace Trip

ISLAMABAD (AP) — A special United Nations envoy, Diego Cordovez, will return to Kabul, Afghanistan, and Tehran to continue talks aimed at finding a political settlement of the Afghan crisis.

UN sources said Wednesday. The sources said Mr. Cordovez would leave for Kabul on Thursday, stay two days and then fly to Iran to brief officials on the outcome of his two-week mission. Mr. Cordovez began his trip Jan. 21.

Danish Ship Sinks; 5 Die

UNITED PRESS INTERNATIONAL
DEN HELDER, Netherlands — At least five persons drowned off the Dutch coast Tuesday when the Activ, a Danish sailing ship, sank in heavy seas.

The ship was carrying 240 passengers and crew. The bodies of five people were recovered.

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WORLD BRIEFS

Bonn Backs Rhine-Danube Canal

BONN (Reuters) — West Germany's conservative-led government decided Wednesday to complete a canal linking the Rhine and Danube rivers, reversing a decision by the Schmidt government.

The 105-mile (170-kilometer) canal, which would open a 2,125-mile waterway from the North Sea to the Black Sea, is 22 miles from completion, but doubts have been raised about its economic and environmental impact.

The decision Wednesday was a defeat for Foreign Minister Hans Dietrich Genscher's Free Democratic Party, junior partner in Chancellor Helmut Kohl's coalition. The radical Green Party also opposes the project. Critics have also said it will rob West Germany's railways of freight business and favor subsidized East European barge companies.

Nkomo Accuses Army of Murder

HARARE, Zimbabwe (Reuters) — The opposition leader Joshua Nkomo accused government troops Wednesday of mass murder, rape and looting in his home province of Matabeleland and demanded an immediate inquiry.

Mr. Nkomo was defending himself against a motion, proposed by the ruling Zanu-PF party, accusing him of trying to undermine the government with false accusations of misbehavior by security forces on anti-terror operations in Matabeleland. Members of Parliament largely greeted his assertions with derision.

He said a North Korean-trained army brigade, set up by Mr. Mugabe as a specialist unit to handle internal unrest, was in danger of running out of control against civilians.

In Bulawayo, the Matabeleland capital, several hundred refugees from rural areas have been telling reports of some of violence since troops moved in a bid to crush dissidents blamed for the deaths of more than 120 black and white civilians in the past year.

Cranston Announces for President

WASHINGTON (AP) — Alan Cranston, the Senate Democratic whip, Wednesday became the first candidate to formally announce for president. He pledged to make ending the nuclear arms race his dominating goal if elected.

Senator Cranston said he will outline an economic program during his campaign, but the aim of nuclear disarmament "will take precedence over all others."

Mr. Cranston, who has been a senator since 1969, is 68. "Some have said that my age might be a handicap," he said in his announcement, but "I don't believe so. Principles and values don't decline with age. They just grow stronger."

Senator Alan Cranston

Storm Kills 20 in Western Europe

LONDON (UPI) — A two-day storm has caused floods and heavy snows across Europe, killing at least 20 people. In Britain, the Thames flood barrier protecting London survived Tuesday night.

A tidal surge along Britain's east coast Tuesday caused the highest tides in 30 years and smashed sea walls. For the first time in emergency, London officials Tuesday night raised the new £435-million (\$666-million) Thames River barrier to meet the expected high tides, which measured 6½ feet (2 meters) above normal levels.

In Belgium, the River Schelde reached alarm level and the Interior Ministry put the civil protection corps on alert to deal with possible flooding. Meanwhile, heavy snows piled up in Scandinavia, West Germany and Switzerland.

Swiss Nuclear Plant Is Endorsed

BERN (AP) — Plans for a nuclear power plant at Kaiseraugst, near Basel, were endorsed 31-8 Wednesday by the Swiss parliament's upper house.

The proposed power station, near the French and West German borders, has drawn protesters from all three countries. They contend that it would add to an already heavy concentration of nuclear plants in the area.

The government has decided to await the results of a binding referendum on whether to abolish nuclear power before asking the lower house for a final decision on the issue. No date has been set for the plebiscite.

Thatcher Pledges Support for EC

LONDON (Reuters) — Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher, sometimes at odds with Britain's partners in the 10-nation European Community, pledged Wednesday that her government would work for the unity of Europe.

In a message to a London dinner given by members of the governing Conservative Party to mark the 10th anniversary of Britain's membership in the Common Market, Mrs. Thatcher said Conservatives were not blind to the community's shortcomings. She said much remained to be done to ensure that it lived up to its full potential.

But she said: "The unity of Europe as a force for peace, freedom and democracy is a goal for which I pledge my government to work." Saying it was deeply misleading to see only disputes in the community, Mrs. Thatcher added: "The world around us is far too dangerous and uncertain for us to allow our internal differences to undermine the unity we have already achieved or to bring stagnation to our community."

Clark Resigns Canadian Party Post

TORONTO (AP) — Joe Clark, a former prime minister, resigned Wednesday as leader of the Progressive Conservative opposition in the Canadian Parliament, but he said he would fight to win the job back.

Mr. Clark announced his resignation plans Saturday, the morning after nearly one-third of the delegates at a party general meeting voted in favor of holding a leadership review convention.

Although 66.9 percent of the delegates backed Mr. Clark, he and his advisers said they believed he needed a stronger mandate to put to rest questions raised about his ability to lead the party in the next general election against the governing Liberal Party. The leadership convention is expected this summer or fall.

The national elections must be held by February 1985. Prime Minister Pierre Elliott Trudeau has said that he will not run again, and there has been speculation that the election will be held late in 1984.

Iranian Says Embassy Held Him

PARIS (UPI) — Iranian Embassy officials kidnapped the son of a colonel in the Shah's air force and questioned him secretly for more than two days last weekend, the police said Wednesday.

A police spokesman quoted Ali Moesi, 21, as saying he was seized Saturday afternoon as he arrived at a Paris train station from his suburban home. Mr. Moesi told the police that an Iranian forced him into a car and took him to an apartment where he was questioned by embassy staff. On Monday, police said, he was driven to the embassy for more questioning. He left the embassy at 7 P.M. Monday.

News reports said Mr. Moesi was asked about his family in Iran and his father's activities with the anti-government Mujahidin Khalq. The spokesman said Mr. Moesi's father, Behzad Moesi, went to the embassy Monday afternoon to inform police guards outside the embassy that his son was being held inside. Colonel Moesi helped former President Abolhassan Bani-Sadr flee from Iran to Paris in 1981 and now serves as his bodyguard.

For the Record

ATHENS (UPI) — A train carrying 240 passengers from Munich derailed near Levadia, about 100 miles (160 kilometers) west of Athens, killing one person and injuring four others Tuesday night, the Greek Railway Organization said Wednesday. The engineer was killed in the accident, which occurred at a site where workers were placing new rails.

LONDON (UPI) — The Soviet Embassy and the Soviet Weekly newspaper each received a letter bomb through the mail, the police in London, said Wednesday. The incendiary devices were defused. Similar devices were received by the London offices of the Soviet airline Aeroflot on Jan. 25 and by Intourist, the Soviet tourist agency, Jan. 28.

PARIS (AP) — Seventeen persons were injured Wednesday in a fight involving workers and strikers at a Citroën automobile plant in suburban Aulnay. Citroën officials said. The fighting began when workers walked off their jobs to attend a protest march organized by the Communist-led Confédération Générale du Travail union tried to get other workers to join them.

The International Herald Tribune invites you to meet the ASEAN Government leaders at an international conference on: Trade and Investment Opportunities in the ASEAN Countries

February 9, 10 and 11, 1983 in Singapore

In the midst of an international economic crisis, Indonesia, Malaysia, the Philippines, Singapore and Thailand, the five members of the Association of Southeast Asian Nations, continue to show growth rates of 5% to 7% annually.

Their rapid economic growth has led to a major increase in their imports from the United States, Japan and Europe, and ASEAN is expected to be the most rapidly growing market for the industrialized countries through the 1980's.

Abundant natural resources, an increasingly skilled and competitive labor force and political stability make the area particularly appealing to companies seeking to

expand their activities internationally. Moreover, the ASEAN countries have been actively encouraging foreign investment in recent years.

The International Herald Tribune's conference on "Investment and Trade Opportunities in the ASEAN Countries" will be an unprecedented opportunity to hear and question in a single forum the government officials who are responsible for formulating the trade and investment policies of these five countries.

The delegation from each country is listed below. A spokesman from each of the three major trading partners of ASEAN — the United States, Japan and the EEC — has also been invited to participate.

INTRODUCTION TO ASEAN

- H.E. Mr. Chan Kai Yau, Secretary General of ASEAN
- Mr. Masao Fujioka, President, Asian Development Bank
- Mr. Juvdhir Parmar, Vice-President, Operations, Asia, Europe, Middle East, International Finance Corporation
- Mr. Lim Ho Hup, President, ASEAN Finance Corporation

REPUBLIC OF INDONESIA

- H.E. Professor J.B. Sumardjito, Minister of State, Vice Chairman of Bappenas (National Development Planning Agency)
- Dr. Rachman Subyapradja, Director General, Ministry of Agriculture
- IR. Suharto, Chairman of BKPM (Investment Co-ordinating Board)
- H.E. Mr. Sumitro Djojohadikusumo, Consultant, former Minister of Finance, of Trade and of Research and Technology

REPUBLIC OF THE PHILIPPINES

- H.E. Mr. Teodoro Q. Pena, Minister of Natural Resources
- Mr. Jose P. Leviste, Jr., Secretary General of Office of Prime Minister
- Mr. Edgardo L. Tordesillas, Deputy Minister of Trade and Industry and Vice-Chairman of Board of Investment

REPUBLIC OF SINGAPORE

- H.E. Dr. Tony Tan Keng Yam, Minister of Trade and Industry
- Mr. Hwang Peng Yuen, Chairman of the Economic Development Board

KINGDOM OF THAILAND

- H.E. Major General Chatchai Choonhavan, Minister of Industry
- Mr. Sanoh Unakul, Secretary General of the National Economic and Social Development Board
- Mr. Chanchai Leechavorn, Secretary General of the Board of Investment
- Dr. Thongchar Hongcharom, Governor of Petroleum Authority of Thailand
- Mr. Sivavong Changkasiri, Director General, Department of Mineral Resources, Ministry of Industry

FEDERATION OF MALAYSIA

- H.E. Tengku Datu Ahmad Rithauddeen Bin Tengku Ismail, Minister of Trade and Industry
- H.E. Tan Sri Datu Ishak Bin Puteh Alkhair, Chairman of MIDA (Malaysian Industrial Development Authority)
- Mr. Budhan Abdullah, Director, Industrial Division, Ministry of Trade and Industry

TRADE WITH ASEAN

- Mr. William E. Brock, United States Trade Representative
- Mr. Naohiro Araya, Senior Advisor on International Economic Relations to the Ministry of International Trade and Industry, Japan
- Viscount Eideine Davignon, Vice-President, Commission of the European Communities

CONFERENCE REGISTRATION FORM

Please enroll the following participant in the conference to be held February 9-11, 1983 in Singapore.

The participation fee is US \$1,500 for each participant. This includes lunches, cocktails, a reception and conference documentation. Fees are payable in advance of the conference and will be returned in full for any cancellation that is processed on or before January 25. A cancellation fee of US \$400 will be incurred after this time. Cancellations received by the organizers less than 7 days before the conference will be charged the full fee.

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هكمان النحل

Aid for the Jobless Is Highest Priority, U.S. Democrats Say

By Helen Dewar

WASHINGTON — House Democrats have announced that they will push for quick enactment of an emergency program that could include money for jobs, medical insurance for the jobless, and protection against home and farm foreclosures.

The Democratic plan was outlined by the Speaker of the House, Thomas P. O'Neill Jr., Democrat of Massachusetts, as President Ronald Reagan's three top economic advisers were telling the House Appropriations Committee that the economic recovery outlined in the president's budget was the best way to get Americans back to work.

U.S. to Revise Program on Wilderness

By Philip Shabecoff

WASHINGTON — The Agriculture Department has announced that it is revising a five-year-old program to create wilderness areas in national forests and would undertake instead a program that would include a re-evaluation of areas already recommended for the wilderness system.

The decision, again, threw open the issue of how much of the forest system will be protected as wilderness and how much will be open to timber interests and other development.

John B. Crowell Jr., the assistant secretary of agriculture, said Tuesday that such forest land would be re-evaluated separately. This, he said, would take up to two years and cost up to \$30 million. While the project is under way, he said, timbering and other development would be permitted in roadless forest areas that were not previously recommended for protection as wilderness areas.

Mr. Crowell said at a news conference that the re-evaluation process was necessary because a recent decision by a federal Circuit Court of Appeals in California that the environmental studies for the earlier program were inadequate. The earlier program is known as RARE-II, or Roadless Area Review and Evaluation.

Conservationists said Tuesday, however, that the new program would have the opposite effect of what was ordered by the 9th U.S. Circuit Court of Appeals, which was ruling on a proposal for 45 wilderness areas in that state.

That decision, they contended, determined that the RARE-II process of recommending how national forests should be used had been biased against wilderness designation. They said the decision also said that areas where wilderness designation had not been recommended should be studied more closely for environmental consequences of development.

The conservationists said the program announced Tuesday would wipe out the recommendations for wilderness designation, which now include more than seven million acres (2.8 million hectares), while going ahead with development of those areas, now about 26 million acres, where wilderness use had been recommended. All these designations require congressional approval before they become final.

Mr. Crowell acknowledged that the court decision dealt with the inadequacy of the studies of areas that were not recommended for wilderness. But he said that by implication the court was saying that the whole process was inadequate, including that which led to recommendations for new wilderness areas.

John Hall, vice president for resources of the National Forest Products Association, an industry group, agreed. "There seems to be no alternative," he said.

Mr. Crowell said the administration would also ask Congress for the RARE-II process to be a sufficient evaluation of environmental impacts. That would allow areas not recommended for wilderness use to be released for development and other use.



Residents of Berlin remove the body of one of at least six government soldiers killed in a rebel assault that began Sunday. Sixty civilians were also reported killed.

Salvador Army Seen Set to Attack City

United Press International

SAN SALVADOR — Government troops were reportedly assembling at two points Wednesday to launch a counterattack on Berlin, the largest city taken by leftist guerrillas in three years of civil war.

Officials said troops were drawn from an offensive in northern El Salvador to join the assault on Berlin, a city of 15,000 in a rich agricultural region 50 miles (80 kilometers) east of San Salvador.

Witnesses said nearly 1,000 troops were pushing toward Berlin and that some had been transferred south, from a 6,000-man government offensive in northern Morazan province. A spokesman in Morazan said 11 trucks carrying about 600 men had left the provincial capital of San Francisco Gotera for the south.

The ability of the rebels to force the government to divert its troops was seen as a strategic victory for the guerrilla forces.

The Morazan offensive appeared to have stalled before driving rebels north of Jocoaitique, 14 miles north of San Francisco Gotera. The army has reported no progress in the drive in three days, and with some of the troops being rushed south for the Berlin counterattack, little progress was expected.

A National Guard officer in Santiago de Maria,

four miles east of Berlin, said he expected troops from Morazan to arrive there Wednesday. This appeared to be one of the two points where troops would mass.

Meanwhile, people returning from Berlin said nearly 1,000 troops on Tuesday reached the city of Mercedes Umana, six miles north of Berlin, and advanced slowly along the main road toward guerrilla positions. Mercedes Umana seemed to be the other assembly point.

"We are preparing precisely what is pertinent to satisfactorily resolve the situation of Berlin in the next hours," José Guillermo García, the defense minister said in San Salvador.

Rebels took advantage of depleted garrisons to take over Berlin on Monday. Relief workers said 60 civilians were killed and 32 wounded in Berlin in fighting that began Sunday.

The battle ended when government forces surrendered late Monday to about 500 leftist guerrillas of the Farabundo Martí National Liberation Front.

The capture of Berlin left much of western Usulután province in rebel hands and put a major guerrilla force just a few miles from the Pan American Highway, the only link between San Salvador and the eastern end of the nation.

Officer Tied Honduras, U.S. Begin To Coup Plot Military Maneuvers In Surinam

By Michael Wright

PARAMARIBO, Surinam — A Surinam official has asserted on the state-run radio that Major Roy Horb, a former aide of Surinam's military ruler who was arrested in an alleged coup attempt, had plotted to kill Lieutenant Colonel Dayis Bouterse, the head of state.

Major Horb, deputy head of Surinam's military police, contended Tuesday that hand grenades, pistols, machine guns and the floor plans of Colonel Bouterse's home were found in Major Horb's home.

Until last month Major Horb was second-in-command of the army and a member of the ruling council.

Political observers said Major Horb was considered a threat since his refusal to participate in the killing of 15 government opponents early last month.

The radio said Major Horb and 21 soldiers from his private detail were arrested Sunday night and that Major Horb and 11 of the soldiers are in custody at military police headquarters in Port of Spain. The other 10 are under house arrest, Major Zeewu said.

In a broadcast Monday the radio reported that 15 persons had been detained in the alleged plot. It said that Lieutenant John Hardoprajito, the minister of culture, youth, sports and people's mobilization, and Jan K. Surinam, the former agriculture minister, remained under house arrest.

Fifteen union and government opponents were taken from their homes Dec. 8, tortured and then executed for allegedly plotting a coup. The action prompted the Netherlands to cut its \$1.5-billion aid program to its former colony.

Major Zeewu said the plotters intended to eliminate Colonel Bouterse, Sergeant Major Paul Bagwhendras and other members of the group of 16 who seized power in a February 1980 coup.

troops and naval units would repeat a mock attack on the Canal Zone.

Seventy-five members of the U.S. House of Representatives sent a letter of protest to President Ronald Reagan on Monday, complaining that the Honduras exercise "will bring about a heightening of tension." The letter was drafted by Representative Silvio O. Conte of Massachusetts, a senior Republican on the Appropriations Committee, Representative Jim Leach of Iowa, a member of the House Foreign Affairs Committee, and Representative David E. Bonior, Democrat of Michigan. All three have a long-standing interest in Latin American affairs.

"This joint venture," the letter said, "is especially troubling because it appears to be part of a pattern of escalating United States military involvement in the area... at a time when many Americans are increasingly concerned about the consequences of publicly reported covert operations apparently intended to destabilize the Nicaraguan government."

The Sandinist government has called the exercise — which will involve 1,600 American military personnel, 4,000 Honduran troops and sophisticated armaments and communications equipment — "a being staged within a dozen miles of the boundary. The border has been especially tense in recent weeks, with Nicaragua charging that the United States and Honduras are mounting covert operations against the Sandinist government."

Later this month another U.S.-directed military exercise is scheduled to be held in Central America. The Pentagon announced last month that U.S. and Panamanian

Drive Set in Europe To Curb Lead in Gas

By Philip Stephens

BRUSSELS — Environmentalists, encouraged by rising public concern over health issues, are planning a major campaign this year to secure a European Parliament ban on lead in gasoline.

The campaigners have amassed scientific evidence that they say shows that lead pollution in the air poses a major health hazard to children and pregnant women.

But their effort is expected to face strong opposition from the oil refining and automobile industries, which industry spokesmen say would face heavy additional costs from a switch to lead-free gasoline. The spokesmen also dispute claims that lead in gasoline is a serious threat to health.

In an apparent triumph for the ecologists, the Parliament's Environment Committee endorsed last week a report that calls for new cars to run on unleaded fuel beginning in 1985 and for much less lead to be used in gasoline for existing vehicles.

A formal motion for legislation to that effect is expected to be submitted to the Parliament in the next few months, and leaders across the political spectrum have promised support.

A favorable vote would not have legal force, but the organizers say they hope that it will generate widespread public protest and put irresistible pressure on the 10 European Community governments to implement the Parliament's recommendations.

Evidence marshaled by proponents of the ban includes a report published by European consumer and environmental lobbies. It says scientific studies show that high lead concentrations in children's blood contribute to low intelligence ratings and disturbed behavior.

"It is also possible that lead is a contributory factor to fetal abnormalities resulting in stillbirths or babies born with congenital malformations," the report says.

The campaigners blame lead pollution on car exhaust fumes, which they say account for up to 90 percent of lead in the air and in fresh vegetables.

Lead is used to give gasoline a higher "octane," or power, rating. But the environmentalists point out that all new cars in Japan and the United States run on unleaded fuel.

In Japan, about 97 percent of cars run on lead-free fuel; in North America, the figure is expected to rise from the present 55 percent to 90 percent by the end of the decade.

Alexander Sherlock, a member of the European Parliament from Britain's Conservative Party, said in a recent statement: "It is now quite clear that lead in petrol is a cumulative hazard. We would be failing in our responsibilities to our children and future generations if we did not press for its earliest possible removal."

Mr. Sherlock estimated that the changeover would add about three U.S. cents per gallon to the price of gasoline and about \$75 to the cost of car engines.

But industry leaders have disputed both claims.

"Industry has yet to be convinced that lead in petrol is the menace it is purported to be," said Alan Boyden, a spokesman for the Union of Industries of the European Community, a confederation of employers' associations in the 10 EC countries.

"We think they have gone overboard," Mr. Boyden said of the advocates of the switch.

Turk Held In Alleged Plot on Pope

Attack Was Planned For May, Police Say

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

MILAN — Italian police said Wednesday that they have arrested a Turkish citizen on charges of conspiring to kill Pope John Paul II in Milan in May.

Officers said that they arrested Mustafa Savak near Rho, 9 miles (15 kilometers) southeast of Milan, late Tuesday night. The police would not give further information. Turkish Interpol officials in Ankara said they have no record of anyone named Mustafa Savak.

Police sources said that Mr. Savak was arrested because of testimony from a narcotics dealer who told them that Mr. Savak offered him money to take part in an attack on the pope when he visits Milan in May.

However, investigators were skeptical about the accusation because the money that Mr. Savak allegedly offered him was very modest for such a job. They said Mr. Savak was being questioned to determine if the testimony against him is credible.

Police said Milan police were in contact with Chief Prosecutor Mario Martella of Rome, who is leading the investigation into the shooting of the pope at the Vatican on May 13, 1981.

Turkish gunman Mehmet Ali Agca, 24, is serving a life sentence in prison after being convicted of the attack. Italian investigators also are holding in connection with the 1981 shooting Omer Bagci and Musa Serdar Celebi of Turkey and Sergei I. Antonov, a Bulgarian airman.

The investigators have said there is strong evidence that Mr. Antonov was a Bulgarian spy and that the Bulgarian intelligence service masterminded the 1981 shooting.

Published reports in the United States have said that the U.S. Central Intelligence Agency is convinced that Bulgaria in intelligence knew beforehand of Mr. Agca's plans to kill the pope but did nothing to stop them.

Poland's Jozef Glemp Among 18 Elevated To Cardinal at Vatican

By Henry Kamm

New York Times Service

ROME — In a solemn consistory before more than 6,000 spectators from all the continents, Pope John Paul II bestowed the scarlet skullcaps and birettas of a prince of the Roman Catholic Church on 18 cardinals whom he named last month.

The pope's compatriot, Jozef Glemp, primate of Poland, received the emblems of his new status, although as primate he had already been exercising his right to wear a cardinal's red within Poland.

The next to the last of the new cardinals to mount the steps leading to the gilt-and-white papal throne in the Paul VI Hall of the Vatican, leaning heavily on the arm of a helping priest, was Julius Vavro, 87, the apostolic administrator of Riga, the capital of Latvia. The prelate became the first cardinal residing in the Soviet Union.

In addition to Cardinals Glemp and Vavro, three others of the newly elevated churchmen came from countries with Marxist governments. They were Franjo Kuharic of Zagreb, Yugoslavia; Juchim Meisner of East Berlin and Alexandre de Nascimento of Lubango, Angola.

The strong representation of cardinals from the communist world was regarded by Vatican sources as a reflection of the Polish pope's preoccupation with reinforcing the standing of the Catholic Church in the face of unfriendly regimes.

The new cardinals who knelt on a cushion placed at the pope's feet to receive their two symbolic hats also included a converted Jew, Jean-Marie Lustiger of Paris, who retains his former first name of Aaron but does not use it for church occasions, and the first prelate to be so honored, Michael Michai Kitbunchu of Bangkok.

Speaking in the name of all of the new cardinals, Antoine Pierre Kharriche of the Lebanese Maronite added to the traditional address of thanks to the pontiff a pained reminder of the years of suffering of his country, and the pope responded with a message of sympathy.

Recalling the long Christian past of Lebanon and the "concord and fraternity" that through the centuries marked the life of different faiths on the same soil, Cardinal Kharriche added, "But the world has watched, often impassively, its long Calvary."

"The more grievously that nation is tried, the closer it is to my heart," the pope responded, "and I send to it the expression of my sincere affection and constant solicitude."

The solemnity of the occasion was in contrast to the good-natured atmosphere of the public, in which priests, nuns and lay people cheered rousing for their local heroes who were being elevated.

National flags were raised high and waved when the new cardinals' names were read out by Cardinal Agostino Casaroli, the secretary of state, and again when the cardinals mounted the steps to receive their hats.

The other cardinals who received their red hats and were assigned to traditional titular sees in Rome were Joseph L. Bernardini of Chicago; Bernard Yago of Abidjan, Ivory Coast; Aurelio Sabatini, prefect of the Vatican's Supreme Tribunal; Giuseppe Casoria, prefect of the Sacred Congregation for Sacraments and Divine Cult; José Ali Lebrun Morazan of Caracas; Alfonso Lopez Trujillo of Medellin, Dominican Republic; Godfried Dannels of Malines-Brussels; Thomas Stafford Williams of Wellington, New Zealand; Carlo Maria Martini of Milan, and Henri de Lubac, a Jesuit theologian.

Wednesday's elevations bring the number of known members of the Sacred College of Cardinals to 138, of whom 120 are under 80 years old and have the right to vote in a papal election. A 139th cardinal's name is known only to the pope, who has not made it public in order to protect the nominee against his government's retribution.

Kreisky Sees a 'Youth Rebellion' Unless West Presses Arms Talks

By Flora Lewis

New York Times Service

PARIS — Chancellor Bruno Kreisky of Austria has warned that unless the West shows a real willingness to negotiate with the Soviet Union on arms control, it risks a "youth rebellion" in democratic countries much deeper and more serious than the student revolts of 1968.

"The whole young generation, not just students, but Catholics, Protestants, Socialists and others want to show their opposition," Mr. Kreisky said in an interview in which he recalled the monthlong uprising in 1968 by French students and workers over the authoritarian education and information policies of the de Gaulle government and low wages.

"It is a tremendous danger for democracies," he said of the present climate of opinion. "We are compelled to show that we are dealing in a very serious way with the arms race and the maintenance of peace."

The Austrian chancellor, who is to visit the United States, starting Wednesday for talks with President Ronald Reagan and other administration officials, said there should be acceptance of a working hypothesis that a United States-Soviet agreement on medium-range missiles in Europe was within reach.

He did not speculate on whether the Soviet leader, Yuri V. Andropov, really wanted a compromise over merely trying to stir up Western public opinion by offering to cut Soviet medium-range missiles in Europe if the allies dropped plans to deploy U.S. cruise and Pershing-2 missiles.

"It's very important that the world around the superpowers be calmed down a little," Mr. Kreisky said. "You shouldn't ignore the nervousness that exists today."

"At the same time, we must be tough with the Soviets. We can never agree that they should have a stronger military position than the West."

The chancellor, who has led his country for 13 years and been in politics for 30, spoke while in Paris recently at a meeting of the Socialist heads of government of Austria, France, Greece and Spain and the Social Democratic prime ministers of Sweden and Finland.

Agreeing that no country by itself can deal with the economic crisis, the leaders decided to try to work out a global recovery plan by May.

While in Washington, Mr. Kreisky hopes to resolve an Austrian-American problem discussed recently in a visit to Vienna by Assistant Secretary of Defense Richard N. Perle.

Noting that the U.S. official pressed Austria to join a Western embargo on high-technology exports to the Soviet Union, Mr. Kreisky said his government's position was that it would respect United States bans on the re-export of American technology. But he said that Austria could not accept any effort to impose limits on the sales of its own technology.

Mr. Kreisky said attempts to force Moscow to accept Western conditions through economic pressure were "senseless" and counter-

productive. Furthermore, pointing out that there was a world crisis in the iron and steel industry, he asked, "Do you believe any West European government can refuse billions of dollars worth of Soviet orders for equipment now when it means so many jobs?"

The chancellor said that although he had not met Mr. Andropov he understood that "he deals directly with foreign visitors without reading from papers." Such action, he said, showed that Mr. Andropov was "acting on his own terms."

"There's a chance for all of us," Mr. Kreisky said, "because it's easier to deal with a man like that."

He said he favored a Reagan-Andropov meeting, at which the two should "agree on a minimum of the main problems" and then instruct their officials to "go find" the solutions.

Without some sign of progress in

arms negotiations, Mr. Kreisky said he foresaw growing upheaval in Western Europe. He pointed out that the Social Democratic parties had a deep tradition of pacifism.

"Only when they're in government," he said, "they can overcome that tradition, but with loss of difficulties. Now they're in opposition in Germany, Holland, Denmark, Norway, Belgium, and there are big internal pressure groups in the parties."

Mr. Kreisky, 72, is facing new elections in April. He indicated ambivalence about his political prospects.

"I feel like the donkey between two hay stacks," he said. "If I win a majority, I'll have to stay. But if there has to be a coalition, I'll have a chance to retire. I'm too old to run a coalition. I'm not one of those who claim to have aged without growing old."

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Making the Poor Pay

The dirty little secrets of President Ronald Reagan's new budget are neither little nor much of a secret, but they are dirty: this budget would bleed the poor in a time of alarming unemployment and rising need, an administration concerned for "the truly needy" would try to cushion them against the recession. Instead, the new budget tries to cushion the truth. Consider these examples:

JOBS AND TRAINING: In his budget message the president said, "We will propose \$3 billion more for education programs than was proposed last year, and almost \$2 billion more for employment and training." That sounds as though he wants to counter high unemployment with a \$2 billion increase in spending, right? Wrong. He is proposing to spend \$400 million LESS next year.

What is the catch? Look again at the phrase "than was proposed last year." It is true that last year, the president proposed cutting such spending down to \$2.8 billion. Now he proposes \$4.7 billion for next year. But compare that with congressionally enacted spending this year: \$5.1 billion.

EDUCATION AID FOR THE POOR: The president's new budget says, "The 1984 request of \$3.0 billion in budget authority is approximately the same as the 1983 request." On the face of it, that is correct. But in fact, authorized spending this year is almost \$3.2 billion, so the proposed figure for next year is not "approximately the same."

What has happened to the missing millions of dollars? The administration now proposes to trim \$134 million RETROACTIVELY out of the 1983 total. This it conveys the idea of a "freeze" while actually intending to make a reduction in spending for 1983 and 1984.

CHILD NUTRITION: The president proposes combining into a block grant three programs that feed poor children — the school breakfast, and child care and summer feeding programs. Funding would be cut by 15 percent, but the loss would be offset by reduced red tape. What 15 percent?

Do some arithmetic with us. This year, Washington will spend \$332.5 million on child care feeding, \$327 million on school breakfasts and \$99.4 million on summer feeding. That adds up to \$759 million. Subtract \$76 million, to be transferred to Head Start. That leaves \$683 million. But the administration says it will spend only \$555 million for the three programs. That is \$148 million less — not a 15-percent cut but a 22-percent cut.

Remember, what these cuts involve is not college loans or veterans' hospitals but food for poor children. The administration remains unwilling to distinguish.

Be fair, it can be argued. The president is entitled to press his own philosophy or ideology. We want to be fair. We accept and support spending cuts for middle-class programs like civil service pensions or farm price supports. But the administration does not stop there; it keeps hacking away at politically powerless people in genuine need.

Where is the philosophy in appearing to increase spending for jobs while actually proposing cuts? What is fair about mistreating how much feeding programs are to be cut? Where is the ideology in professing equality of sacrifice while inflicting more pain on the poor? In such circumstances, ideology is the wrong word. The right one is trickery.

— THE NEW YORK TIMES.

Good Mubarak Advice

Everything that Hosni Mubarak, president of Egypt, said during his recent stay in Washington made sense. He said that all foreign forces should agree promptly to get out of Lebanon, that Jordan should join West Bank peace talks in a delegation including suitable Palestinians, and that the United States should use its influence to help bring these results about. Mr. Mubarak is clear-headed and right-thinking, and he is bringing Egypt's influence to bear constructively.

But he would surely be the first to concede that Egypt does not have the influence he wishes it did. Its example of face-to-face dealing with Israel for peace has yet to be emulated by other Arabs. They lack Egypt's independence, courage and relative freedom of action. Parity to compensate, Egypt put itself forward as prime candidate for the role of strategic patron of the Arab world. For instance, it offers arms, though not men, to Iraq in its war against Iran. But there is only limited mileage available in that direction.

It would be a relief and a boon to Mr. Mubarak, if Egypt remains in its peace with Israel. If King Hussein would accept Ronald Reagan's urgent invitation to discuss the Reagan peace initiative of Sept. 1, that would not be all. Such a decision would give Israel the "partner" they have never stopped demanding since the Jewish state's founding. The step would doubtless ignite a climactic political crisis in Israel in which the electorate would have to choose, really for the first time, between holding territory gained in 1967 and striking out for peace. The prospective impor-

ance of this development compels the United States and all other would-be Arab "moderates" to keep the heat on the king.

That is not to say that the maximum "persuasion" — the word Mr. Mubarak and, for that matter, Mr. Reagan prefer to "pressure" — should not be applied to Israel. Here there may be a problem. Skeptics suspect that one reason the Israelis are bargaining so hard in Lebanon is their awareness that an agreement there will merely lead Washington to start turning on even greater pressure for an agreement in the West Bank, where the Begin government appears bent on annexation.

Perhaps this will turn out to be so, although we happen to think that Israel has good external and internal reasons to come to terms reasonably soon with the Lebanese. Perhaps Mr. Begin will be able to spin out the Lebanon talks to the point where any administration effort to focus on the West Bank will bump up against the resistance that Israel's friends in the American Jewish community can mount in a presidential election year. By the time another American effort is made, Israel may have poured so much concrete in the West Bank that a negotiation becomes absurd.

We do not assume the Israeli leadership has this in mind. In any event, its strategy should be clear enough soon, from the way the talks go in Lebanon. If the Israelis are playing a game, then, of course, Mr. Reagan will have no choice but to drop the supposition that Israel is a nation that can be appealed to on the basis of reason and common interest.

— THE WASHINGTON POST.

Other Opinion

The OPEC Outlook

Since the competitive situation weakening OPEC continues to exist, it seems probable that the short term will see a downward oil price trend, though much depends on Saudi reactions to the price and production questions.

But in the longer term it should be remembered that even at the reduced level OPEC production still accounts for a third of world oil supply and a full three quarters of world exports of crude. So whatever the fate of OPEC as an organization, its members will continue to retain a strong grip on supply, and this is a fact the industrialized countries will neglect at their peril so long as they remain so heavily dependent on oil.

— Neue Zürcher Zeitung (Zurich).

Reagan's Arms Offer

The form of the initiative raises the suspicion that it has been designed as a move in the propaganda battle rather than in the disarmament negotiations. That suspicion has been intensified by the theatrical way in which it was produced. An "open letter to the people of Europe," that is read by the vice president toward the end of an otherwise rather impressive speech in Berlin, without the Soviet Un-

ion having previously been informed, is a strange way to launch a delicate diplomatic idea. So strange, indeed, that it seems to have provoked such criticism in West Germany that it has boomeranged even as propaganda.

— The Times (London).

Mexico's Future

The United States has a great stake in the success of the drastic economic and social reforms undertaken for Mexico by its new president, Miguel de la Madrid.

More than half the \$80 billion that Mexico owes to foreigners is owed to U.S. banks. U.S. investors have put \$7 billion into Mexico; of less-developed nations, only Brazil has gotten more from here.

The U.S. stake in Mexico is more than a matter of money. As the nation of 70 million grows — currently at the rate of 2.5 percent a year — it can never again be dwarfed, as it once was, by its northern neighbor.

De la Madrid and his able, youngish but experienced cabinet have launched a program of austerity and reform that looks like the best and perhaps the only hope of rebuilding the economy and avoiding dangerous social unrest.

— The Times (Los Angeles).

FROM OUR FEB. 3 PAGES, 75 AND 50 YEARS AGO

1908: Regicides Reported

BERLIN — Since the assassination of the king of Serbia and Queen Draga no such sensation has been caused here by the Lisbon regicides. At half past seven this morning the kaiser received a telegram telling him of the dreadful news. Emperor William, as also the empress, is most elaborately protected. In the palace, both above, below and around their living rooms military guards are posted. The imperial automobiles go at such a pace that it is all one can do to catch sight of those riding in them as they fly along. Therefore to shoot the emperor would be almost impossible. Moreover, the sides and back of the automobile are sheathed in steel plates as is also the floor in case of bombs.

1933: FDR Unveils Program

WASHINGTON — President-elect Roosevelt and the Senate today moved toward a gigantic program to fight the Depression, with the former announcing from Warm Springs, Georgia, the greatest public development project ever undertaken by any nation, in which he hopes to put 200,000 men to work eventually and to stimulate all allied lines of business. The Senate inquiry into the Depression by consultation with the best minds in the country was authorized by the Senate a few days ago, with the objective of framing a constructive program operative over a number of years and of obtaining full cooperation from all of the industrial, agricultural, financial and business forces in the country.

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Why Reagan Is Colliding With Himself

By Philip Geyelin

WASHINGTON — "I can't explain myself, I am afraid," said Alice to the Caterpillar, "because I am not myself, you see." The Caterpillar didn't get it, but never mind. Alice's predicament in her Wonderland is not so different from Ronald Reagan's in his: the White House, Washington, the world at large. He cannot explain how he proposes to deal with arms control or budget deficits in the way that even some of his strongest supporters are now recommending, because to do so, he would not be himself.

The remedial measures being widely recommended by Republicans and Democrats simply do not fit those Reagan beliefs that have hardened over a lifetime into fixed principles and been raised to the level of what he calls a "philosophy."

And that strikes me as an element too little emphasized in the outpouring of mid-term report cards on the president's performance. True, some of the canonization of criticism has zeroed in on the president. But by and large it is the Reagan administration being called to account.

The keen noses of The Wall Street Journal and The New York Times have sniffed, respectively, "the stench of failure" and a "whiff of panic" at the White House. There has been talk of "administration" drift and disarray. Deep doubts have been raised as to whether the "administration" can pull itself together before its work gives way to the paralyzing distractions of next year's presidential campaign.

The answer suggested by some critics is that, yes, a lot of the trouble can be solved by a stronger presidential lead and deeper personal involvement; by compromising on defense spending; by reshuffling the arms-control hierarchy and a somewhat more forthcoming U.S. approach to the several arms-control negotiations under way.

But it is in precisely the area of how to deal with the Soviet Union that Ronald Reagan would collide with himself in any serious effort to alter course. Here we are not talking about tactics or dogma — as in supply-side economics. We are not even talking about campaign promises, although Mr. Reagan makes much of his fidelity to them, and his 1980 promises did put heavy stress on building America's defenses to match a growing, global Soviet military threat.

Here we are talking about something very nearly evangelical: a profound philosophical conviction that communism is evil, that it takes its guidance, wherever and in whatever form it may appear, from the rulers in Moscow; and that those rulers, whoever they may be at any time, are committed to worldwide ideological conquest.

It is true that those who have known and written about Ronald Reagan the longest always speak of his sensible flexibility on particular programs while he was governor of California. He would bend, or even change his mind, though preferably in a way which maintained at least the appearance of consistency. But his philosophy on communism and its mortal threat to freedom was written in stone even before he became an active politician. Some say it evolved out of his experience as a trade unionist in the Screen Actors Guild. In any case, the same visceral, impassioned feeling can be found in his public utterances over the last 30 years.

For him, anti-communism has been good politics. It nearly worked in his fight against President Ford in 1976 for the Republican nomination, when debate was his favorite target. By the frequency of its use, he obviously thought his soft-on-communism charge against Jimmy Carter was a help.

But there can be no question about the depth of the president's anti-communist beliefs. He was talking policy, not playing politics, in his celebrated speech in London last June when he spoke of a "plan and a hope for the long term — the march of freedom and democracy which will leave Marxism-Leninism on the ash heap of history."

Some of the common threads running through the mid-term criticism would have us believe that the "disarray" in the Reagan administration derives from the president's submission to manipulation by warring advisers; that only the saving presence of George Shultz at the State Department (and taking a hand in economics as well) offers a hope of a more coherent and consistent performance in the months ahead; but that Reaganism is a fading fancy in any case.

I don't know about that. What does seem certain is that (1) it would require more than mere manipulation to alter the fundamental Reagan philosophy, and (2) that it would take a fundamental alteration to bring significant changes in his approach to the big problems of arms control and defense affecting relations with the Soviet Union.

After two years in office, Ronald Reagan was prepared to say recently that "I do not believe that philosophically I have changed at all." That figure, if he changed now he couldn't explain it — and be himself.

The Washington Post.

Peace Movements Must Pressure the East Too

By William Pfaff

for the peace movements in the West, which means to act impartially against the threat of nuclear weapons and nuclear war, whether such threats come from the East or from the West, but usually they do not act impartially.

A meeting held in Vienna in January put Western scientists and church leaders together with officials of the Soviet Academy of Science to denounce nuclear weapons. This meeting was convened by Cardinal Franz König, archbishop of Vienna, but was the initiative of the Rev. Theodore Hesburgh, president of the University of Notre Dame in the United States, supported by Methodist Bishop James Armstrong, president of the Protestant U.S. National Council of Churches of Christ, and Archbishop John Roach, head of the U.S. National Council of Catholic Bishops.

The aim of this meeting was to produce an agreement between representative scientists and religious leaders to condemn nuclear weapons and demand verified mutual arms reductions. Soviet participation was sought because it seemed to the sponsors pointless to talk about arms control without including Russians.

The practical effect of such a meeting is to place pressure upon Western governments to change course — but not, alas, upon the Soviet government. It allows the Soviet officials to associate themselves with what otherwise is a high-minded call for peace directed in practice exclusively against the West.

One of the Russians at this meeting, Professor Y. Velikov of the Soviet Academy of Science, was asked if any change in Soviet policy was implied by the churchmen's call for reductions in nuclear stockpiles and for a peace "based upon... a conversion of mind and heart regarding war and peace, and, finally, the Creator's call for reconciliation between estranged peoples." He replied that

Soviet policy already was in full accord with the churchmen's aims.

Father Hesburgh shrugs and acknowledges that while this may be a trifle grotesque, even faulty communication and cooperation with the Russians is better than none. He also implies that since his own government currently does not seem very interested in talking with the Russians, private citizens' performance must do it. His is a defensible position; but it leaves the Western participants in these affairs open to the charge that they are "manipulated" by the Soviets. It is a charge that the supporters of President Ronald Reagan and of his arms policies are glad to make.

It is not, in fact, a matter of dupes or manipulation. The peace movement in the West is not a Russian invention. There is excellent reason for individual Westerners or Western groups to criticize their own governments when they think those governments' foreign or armament policies neither just nor effective. In the Reagan administration's case, this protest not only is desirable but imperative. But there is equal reason for peace groups to address their demands to Moscow as well. They cannot do that when official Russian personalities are members of their groups. To be serious about peace, it would be logical for them to try to inspire popular protest against nuclear arms in the East.

But they usually do not, and their own authority thereby is undermined. This is not a Cold War argument. It is an argument for intellectual and moral consistency. It is not a popular thing to say, and the reason for that may lie in the prospect of becoming isolated between the two sides and attacked by both. But one would think that it is where religious men, who aspire to the role of peacemaker, that of the just man, might properly place themselves.

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Israeli Backers of Massacre Probe Are Worried

By David Landau

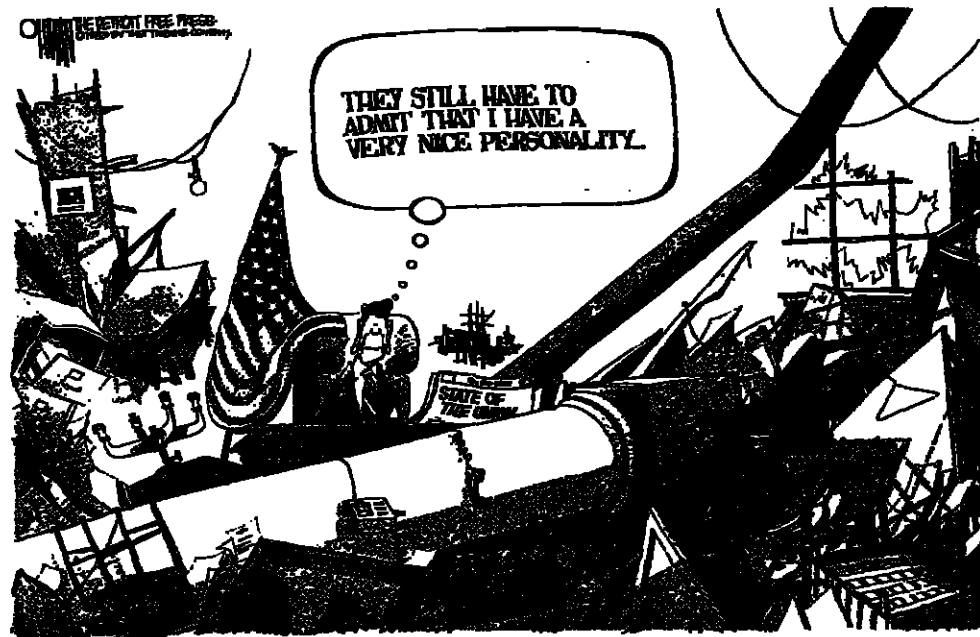
JERUSALEM — The Israeli people will soon know whether, or to what extent, their government and army were responsible for the deaths of close to 1,000 Palestinians in two Beirut camps last September. Within a fortnight, a report is due from the commission of inquiry into the massacre of civilians in the Sabra and Chatilla camps by Lebanese soldiers in the Israeli-occupied city.

Those Israelis fought for an inquiry, the 400,000 who demonstrated in the streets of Tel Aviv and eventually forced the government to appoint the commission, ought to feel gratified that justice is about to be done. In their eyes, the task of the commission — two Supreme Court justices and a former army general — is to cleanse an intolerable stain from the conscience of the nation.

In fact, the widespread feeling among educated, liberal Israelis is one of apprehension, rather than gratification. They fear that the commission's report may be ignored, shunted aside somehow by the politicians. Or, worse still, that Prime Minister Menachem Begin and Defense Minister Ariel Sharon, if found remiss by the commissioners, might seek to appeal the verdict by calling an election — which they probably would win.

After all, for every one of those 400,000 who demonstrated in favor of an inquiry, there was another Israeli who wondered aloud what all the fuss was about. Just after the massacre, ads appeared in the press in which local citizens exhorted the government to "stand firm" against the defeatist sentiments of those pressing for an inquiry.

True, shame and indignation were the most loudly voiced reactions at that time. But were they the most prevalent? There are no statistics proving that. Nor is there any evi-



den to alter course. Here we are not talking about tactics or dogma — as in supply-side economics. We are not even talking about campaign promises, although Mr. Reagan makes much of his fidelity to them, and his 1980 promises did put heavy stress on building America's defenses to match a growing, global Soviet military threat.

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on Mr. Sharon and his generals. In that case, Mr. Begin can be expected to unload Mr. Sharon, something that, insiders say, he has been waiting to do for quite some time. A finding of the defense minister's culpability in the events of Sept. 16-18 would give the prime minister the opportunity to do so with ineluctable constitutional propriety.

The author is diplomatic correspondent for The Jerusalem Post. He wrote this commentary for the Los Angeles Times.

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

Reagan, Lenin, Pie

Regarding the news item "Scholar Finds the Truth in Reagan's Lenin Quote" (IHT, Jan. 24):

It was good journalism to track down Lenin's remark that "promises, like pie crust, are leavened to be broken," and also to correct his first name: Vladimir, not Nikolai. But it would have been even better journalism to point out that Lenin never wrote what President Reagan called "the Ten Commandments of Leninism" that he printed as the 10 guiding principles of communism.

Mr. Reagan's truth is indeed a tiny piece of the total pie this report serves to your readers.

GEORGE L. MARVANYL
Hungarian Television,
Budapest.

'War for Peace'

Regarding "Israel Finding Cures for Psychiatric Casualties" (IHT, Jan. 8): What is "war for peace"? The forcible rearmament of gun-

GATT Rule On Services Is Crucial

By Harry L. Freeman

WASHINGTON — One of the potentially most important achievements of the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade conference in Geneva went largely unheralded. It reflected an invisible revolution that has transformed the economies of the United States and its major trading partners. And it could, over the long term, have a much more profound impact on the question of American jobs than the highly publicized disputes over steel, agriculture and autos.

The achievement: taking the first step toward placing services such as banking, insurance, data processing and shipping on the GATT agenda. True, the initial U.S. proposal to liberalize restrictions affecting the service industries was watered down. But the trade ministers did agree to examine service issues at a national level and to exchange information on services through the GATT.

The objective is to determine by 1984 whether an international agreement on services is desirable and, if so, how to proceed. It marks the first time the GATT has formally taken up the question of services and in the calculus of international trade issues, that constitutes a clear step forward. Stripped of all jargon, the achievement at Geneva could mean that some of the most dynamic sectors of the American economy will be allowed to compete fairly in the world marketplace. Barriers against U.S. services are little understood, but their impact on American jobs is just as damaging as Japan's curbs on American tobacco, citrus and beef or Europe's tariffs on U.S. wheat.

Consider the plight of U.S. insurance companies interested in doing business in Norway: the Norwegian government has not licensed a foreign insurance firm in the past four decades. Australia forbids the screening of television commercials filmed abroad and West Germany requires German models for all advertising produced in the country.

There are other significant impediments that hamstring banks and other companies that depend on advanced systems for handling information. In Canada, for example, all foreign banks must maintain and process data within Canadian borders. U.S. airlines also face barriers against hooking into the reservations computers of airlines in some West European countries, and major American law firms have been denied permission to open offices in Tokyo.

These impediments take on greater importance as it becomes clear just how profound the invisible services revolution has been. In the United States, statistics compiled by the Bureau of Labor Statistics show that seven out of 10 nonagricultural jobs are in the services sector. Services also account for 66 percent of the gross national product — 54 percent excluding government. Service industries are among America's most dynamic and productive and help make the U.S. goods-making sector more efficient and competitive.

Service industries also have played an important but largely unrecognized role in maintaining vitality in the American balance of trade. In recent years, as U.S. trade deficits have grown, services have consistently shown a positive and increasing balance of payments. According to the U.S. International Trade Commission, services will account for \$135 billion in the U.S. current account this year, a 52-percent rise over 1980.

The surge in this dynamic sector in service industries is a structural change in the world economy. In fact, this touches the heart of the argument put forth by leaders of many developing nations that the very structure of the world economy must be altered if they are to develop the industries they need to achieve industrialization. If we in the post-industrial West are to allow Brazilian steel and South Korean shoes to penetrate our market, our dynamic service industries must in turn be allowed to compete in world markets without unfair and burdensome restrictions.

If the work program agreed to in Geneva can begin to develop international rules for services, it will be a major milestone in international trading relations. For this delicate process to continue, the United States must convince its trading partners that liberalization of trade in services, like liberalization of trade in goods, is in everyone's interest.

The writer is senior vice president of American Express Co. He wrote this report for The Washington Post.

GEORGE PHOCAS
Athens.

Letters intended for publication should be addressed to the editor and contain the writer's signature, name and address. Brief letters receive priority, and letters may be abridged. We cannot acknowledge all letters, but we value the views of the readers who submit them.



Cambodian refugees forced out of Nong Chan have set up camps such as this one just east of the Thai border.

Vietnamese Said to Near 2d Cambodia Rebel Camp

BANGKOK — Sporadic fighting continued Wednesday along the Thai-Cambodian border, and Thai military sources reported that the Vietnamese were moving artillery closer to another Cambodian resistance base. They seized the sprawling encampment of Nong Chan, a rebel stronghold, on Monday.

The sources said the Vietnamese had moved artillery closer to a resistance base north of Nong Chan, held by the Khmer People's National Liberation Front. That group, led by former Prime Minister Son Sann, and the Moullanka, headed by the former

diem resistance group, dislodged by the Vietnamese from positions around Nong Chan, were reported moving further north along the border. The sources said the guerrillas had divided into small groups and had staged attacks Tuesday night and early Wednesday against the Vietnamese.

The sources said the Vietnamese had moved artillery closer to a resistance base north of Nong Chan, held by the Khmer People's National Liberation Front. That group, led by former Prime Minister Son Sann, and the Moullanka, headed by the former

monarch, Prince Norodom Sihanouk, had held positions around Nong Chan before the Vietnamese attack.

Hanoi Imposes Censorship — Vietnam said Wednesday that it has imposed a unilateral cease-fire along its border with China for the lunar new year, Reuters reported. It was quoting a report from the Vietnamese news agency, monitored in Bangkok, that Vietnamese troops along the Chinese border were ordered to lay down their arms from Wednesday to Feb. 19, the seventh day of the first lunar month.

New Post for Ex-Foreign Minister Hints at Chinese Rehabilitations

By Michael Parks

BEIJING — Qiao Guohua, purged six years ago as China's foreign minister for his ties to the "Gang of Four" radicals who led the Cultural Revolution here, has been appointed adviser to the Chinese People's Association for Friendship with Foreign Countries, the Communist Party newspaper, People's Daily disclosed Wednesday.

The appointment marks Mr. Qiao's full rehabilitation after a period of house arrest, investigation and finally several years of political twilight, when he was cleared of serious wrongdoing during the Cultural Revolution but not given a new post.

Now about 69, Mr. Qiao was one of China's most polished and dynamic diplomats and served as foreign minister from 1974 to the radical overthrow in 1976 after the death of Mao.

His new appointment may mark a new party policy of rehabilitating and using those officials who were purged with the radicals but who have been found to be innocent of serious crimes or political mistakes.

"Qiao is one of the most prominent of a group of several thousand senior, competent officials who were ousted with the radicals," a middle-level Chinese official commented. "The obvious question is what will be done about the others."

The country needs all the talents we can marshal.

Mr. Qiao's ties with the ultra-leftists were not close — at the start of the Cultural Revolution in 1966 and again in 1967, he had been paraded through Beijing streets with a white cap on his head — but his wife, Zhang Hanzi, also a former Foreign Ministry official, reportedly was a confidante of Jiang Qing, Mao's widow and a member of the Gang of Four who has been jailed for life.

Mr. Qiao, whose name was formerly rendered in English as Qiao Kun-hua, reportedly has acknowledged his mistakes in supporting the radicals and opposing Deng Xiaoping, who was ousted in April 1976 in a power struggle but returned to become the country's top leader.

According to informed Chinese sources, Mr. Qiao was accused during his lengthy interrogation of giving the radicals a veto over all ministry appointments, statements and negotiating positions, and allowing them to formulate many policies in the name of Mao and the late prime minister, Chou En-lai.

Mr. Qiao, who was attending a United Nations meeting when the radicals were ousted and was removed immediately after his return to Beijing, became virtually a nonperson. His name was dropped from official records and his face was painted out of pictures in magazines sent abroad.

Educated at Beijing's prestigious Qinghua University and then in Germany, he speaks English, French and Russian and was one of the Chinese Communist government's first diplomats. He is expected to use this expertise in his new role to broaden the unofficial contacts China maintains with most countries in addition to its official ties.

His first public appearance since his disgrace came a year ago when he attended a performance of the opera Carmen, which was staged here with French assistance. But he has been seen only occasionally since and is said to be suffering from cancer.

Nancy Teng Weensheng, one of Mao's interpreters and former deputy director of the Foreign Ministry's American affairs department, is also reported to have been rehabilitated, but has not yet given a new position. She testified against Jiang Qing two years ago at the trial of radical leaders and reportedly has been working informally as a ministry adviser since. A new appointment has been complicated by rivalries within the ministry, according to Chinese sources.

Wang Hairong, a former vice minister of foreign affairs often described as a niece of Mao, has not been fully cleared of charges against her, these sources added. One source said, "Wang Hairong's case is the most complicated" of all those considered for rehabilitation.

Gandhi Puts Son in Key Party Post

United Press International

NEW DELHI — Prime Minister Indira Gandhi named her surviving son Rajiv Wednesday to a key job in her governing Congress Party in an apparent bid to promote him as her successor.

The appointment of her 39-year-old son as a general secretary of the party was announced by Kamalapati Tripathi, working president of the party.

Mr. Tripathi was nominated to that post last week by Mrs. Gandhi who is formally the party president.

Mrs. Gandhi's action was seen as a move to maintain the dynastic rule that began with her father, the Jawaharlal Nehru, India's first prime minister. Nehru held office for the first 17 years after India achieved independence 37 years ago until he died in 1964.

Rajiv Gandhi was appointed to the post following the party's recent defeat in two state elections, attributed to corruption and Mrs. Gandhi's "personal rule."

Last week, Mrs. Gandhi shuffled her cabinet, firing two ministers and five junior ministers in a bid to revamp the administration and the party. The move was criticized in the Indian press as ineffective.

Mrs. Gandhi, who became prime minister about 18 months after Nehru's death, remained in power for 11 years before an election defeat. She was returned to office 22 months later.

During her 1975-77 emergency rule and after her return to power, Mrs. Gandhi groomed her more aggressive and younger son Sanjay, as her successor. Sanjay was killed in an airplane crash 24 years ago.

Mrs. Gandhi later asked Rajiv to resign his job as an Indian Airlines pilot and join the party.

The decision caused a family dispute between Sanjay's widow, Maneka, and Mrs. Gandhi. Maneka, who was aspiring to fill the vacancy of her husband, revolved and was ousted from Mrs. Gandhi's official home.

Rajiv was elected to Parliament last year from Sanjay's constituency in Amethi in Uttar Pradesh and since then has been helping his mother run the government.

Grenade Kills 2 Children

The Associated Press

MANILA — Two children were killed and two others seriously wounded when a hand grenade they tried to split in two with a machete exploded in their faces, the Philippine news agency reported Wednesday.

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U.S. Successfully Knits Close Tie to Morocco

By James F. Clarity

New York Times Service

RABAT, Morocco — The United States is apparently succeeding in its effort to make the kingdom of Morocco its closest and most useful ally in the Arab world.

The U.S.-Moroccan cooperation, the result of a decision by the Reagan administration to rekindle a relationship that had cooled under the Carter administration, has been increasing, according to senior Western and Moroccan officials.

The new relationship, the officials said in interviews here in the capital and in Casablanca, the nation's largest city, is largely based on mutual self-interest.

"Morocco sits at the strategic straits of the Mediterranean," Ambassador Joseph Verner Reed Jr. said in a recent interview at his residence. "It is clear how Morocco is important to the survivability of Europe. My mandate is to move ahead with the Reagan plan for

Morocco. My mandate is to illustrate to our friends around the globe that the Reagan administration wanted to single out Morocco as the primary example of how America supported a proven ally and friend."

A Moroccan information official said: "Morocco is available for its friends. Morocco doesn't do these things just for the United States. The cooperation coincides with Morocco's interests in foreign policy."

Another Moroccan official, Taleb Bouazza, chief of the American section of the Foreign Ministry, was asked if Morocco's growing alliance with the United States might estrange it from other Arab countries.

He said: "Most of the Arab world understands that if there is to be improvement in the Middle East, it will be through United States help. We are not afraid. Those who are against us, Libya,

Algeria, are always against us anyway."

The Reagan administration, the officials said, decided that with conflict in Lebanon, Iran and Iraq, the United States needed a reliable Arab friend, partly to replace Egypt, which is under pressure in the Arab world to move away from the United States diplomatically.

Morocco needed a superpower to support it in its efforts to gain international recognition of its annexation of the Western Sahara, a former Spanish colony to the south. Morocco also needed more investment for its economy, depressed by the fall in price of its principal export, phosphates, and enervated by the eight-year war against the Polisario Front.

As a result of two meetings in Washington by King Hassan II and President Ronald Reagan and because of Mr. Reed's efforts, a new alliance has been struck between the United States and Morocco.

For the United States, the alliance includes the availability of ports and airfields in Morocco for possible use by the U.S. Army's rapid deployment force.

The U.S. Navy and Marine Corps have conducted amphibious maneuvers with Moroccan, and an Army team is here to train Moroccan special forces for combat in the Sahara, although officials say no U.S. military men have set foot in the territory.

The United States has also refurbished more than 100 U.S.-made M-48 tanks for the Moroccan Army and has sold it many cluster-bomb weapons.

In the Sahara, U.S. detection technology has been placed along a 400-mile (640-kilometer) rock-and-sand barrier completed six months ago to protect much of the coastal portion of the Sahara territory.

The U.S. aid, in effect, has produced a deadlock in which the Polisario controls vast areas of uninhabited desert and Morocco has the inhabited areas along the Atlantic Ocean and the phosphate mines.

The United States still does not formally recognize the Western Sahara as part of Morocco, but, with diplomatic legation, appears to accept the kingdom's administration of the territory.

Relief Efforts Expand As Ghanaians Return

By James F. Clarity

New York Times Service

LOME, Togo — Tens of thousands of hungry and impoverished people who have been expelled from Nigeria hurried this week along the seaside road that leads to the frontier with Ghana at the edge of Lome, usually a quiet West African capital.

The refugees, expelled for economic and political reasons, passed through Lome in taxis, cattle trucks and on foot Tuesday, most of them men in their 20s, many carrying a single suitcase.

About two million unskilled foreign workers living illegally in Nigeria were ordered to start leaving by Monday. At least half were Ghanaians, and others were from Mali, Chad, Niger, Upper Volta, Benin and Togo. Under international and African pressure, President Shehu Shagari of Nigeria extended the deadline for skilled foreigners, mostly teachers, to March 1.

In Lagos, the Nigerian capital, at least 16 persons were reported to have died as a result of the forced exit. Six refugees drowned in the Lagos harbor trying to climb aboard overcrowded ships leaving for Accra, Ghana's capital. Ten persons were said to have starved to death.

On Monday, the International Committee of the Red Cross flew a shipment of tents, blankets and food to Accra. The next day, the U.S. ambassador to Togo, Howard K. Walker, gave UN relief officials a check for \$25,000 in addition to tons of food that the United States is providing. The Catholic Relief Services and the Baptist mission in Togo are also supplying food.

(The UN Disaster Relief Office

said Ghana had asked for his help in coping with about 400,000 citizens who have returned from Nigeria. Reuters reported from Geneva. The Ghanaians, Ghanaian officials told the agency, face extreme difficulties upon their return to Ghana.

[The Organization of African Unity has also asked the agency for urgent humanitarian assistance in "this crisis affecting millions of people," UN officials said.]

At the frontier, Togolese guards let the refugees pass by the thousands, unchecked. A short distance away, Ghanaians guards appeared to be making only cursory inspections of the refugees as they entered Ghana.

One refugee, Kofi Mensah, 20, said many of the foreigners thought their expulsion was prompted more by Nigerian politics than the nation's depressed economy.

According to Western diplomats and African officials, President Shagari fears the continued presence of the foreign workers, some of whom were involved in disorders stemming from religious and tribal disputes, could threaten his re-election this fall.

Envoy Denies Responsibility

Nigeria's ambassador to France said Wednesday his country could not be held responsible for the deaths and disorder involved in the expulsion of illegal aliens. Reuters reported from Paris.

"It is a pity," Oga Okwoche said at a news conference, "that, in the process of their having to leave the country, some people have been unfortunate enough to suffer all sorts of inconveniences and some have died. But Nigeria cannot accept responsibility for this."

Novelist Bryher, 88, Is Dead in Switzerland

New York Times Service

NEW YORK — Annie Winifred Ellerman Bryher, 88, an English historical novelist, died Friday at her home in Vevey, Switzerland.

A Briton who lived in Switzerland most of her life, Mrs. Bryher did not write the first of her nine novels, "The Fourteenth of October," until she was 58.

The author was born in Margate, England, the daughter of a shipping magnate. Because she spent some of her happiest childhood moments on the island of Bryher, one of the Scillies, off Cornwall, she legally changed her name in the 1920s to Mrs. Winifred Bryher, later dropping her first name for literary purposes and signing her novels simply "Bryher."

For almost 40 years Mrs. Bryher lived with Hilda Doolittle, the Imagist poet and a distant cousin who died in 1961 at the age of 75. Mrs. Bryher helped raise Miss Doolittle's daughter, Perdita, now Mrs. John Schaffer of New York, who became Mrs. Bryher's adopted daughter and heir.

Her books include "This January Tale," a historical reconstruction of the aftermath of the battle of Hastings; "Roman Wall," a novel of social decadence and military disaster; and "Beowulf," a nonfiction account of ordinary life in wartime London.

Other Deaths:

Walter Hoechsch, 82, honorary chairman of American Metal Climax Inc., Tuesday at New York Hospital.

Nikolai A. Dondukov, 54, a deputy Soviet minister of the aviation industry, Sunday, the newspaper Socialistskaya Industriya said Wednesday.

Wilson Ayres Clark Jr., 36, an energy specialist, environmentalist and author of "Energy for Survival," Sunday in an automobile accident near Leesburg, Virginia, when he tried to avoid a deer on the highway.

Stuart H. Ingerson, 84, a retired vice admiral who once commanded the 6th and 7th Fleets and who once was superintendent of the U.S. Naval Academy and head of the Naval War College, Saturday in Newport, Rhode Island.

Book Brings to Surface Criticism By Scholars of Mead's Samoa Study

By John Noble Wilford

New York Times Service

NEW YORK — An undercurrent of professional criticism of Margaret Mead's research methods and intentions has come to the surface as anthropologists reacted to a new book assessing the late, revered anthropologist's pioneering work with adolescent girls in Samoa.

She may have been the dominant figure in the profession for many decades, until her death in 1978, but for years she had been under some attack in academic circles for using what were considered unscientific approaches to the study of primitive cultures.

Miss Mead was aware of such criticism and sought to defend herself in a new preface to the 1973 edition of her book, "Coming of Age in Samoa."

The most recent assessment, published last week, was by Dr. Freeman, professor emeritus of anthropology at the Australian National University in Canberra, in his book, "Margaret Mead and Samoa: The Making and Unmaking of an Anthropological Myth."

Dr. Freeman concluded that, contrary to Miss Mead's portrait of Samoans in the 1920s as gentle, serene people who pass through adolescence without stress or anxiety, they are intensely competitive, have high rates of homicide and rape, are not given to casual lovemaking and do suffer psychological disturbances stemming from cultural pressures.

Dr. Marvin Harris, professor of anthropology at the University of Florida, said, "There's been a continuous critique of the methodology employed by Mead in Samoa and New Guinea. There's never been anything other than a good deal of disquiet about her methods."

In a 1968 book, "The Rise of Anthropological Theory," Dr. Harris criticized Miss Mead for claiming to know the "mental organization" of the Samoan adolescent girls based on conversations with them, but without any objective testing. From these conversations and impressions, he said, she made "extraordinary leaps to gen-

eralizations about culture and behavior."

Dr. George De Vos, professor of anthropology at the University of California, Berkeley, said "No one could get away with writing a book like that today." He added, however, that this does not "destroy the value of her theories or her worth as an explainer of anthropology."

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Nor did Miss Mead back down from her position that society played a dominant role in determining behavior, which cast her on the side of cultural determinism versus biological determinism in one of anthropology's long-standing controversies.

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SCIENCE

Ozone Dispute Simmers

By Randolph E. Schmid
The Associated Press

WASHINGTON — No one knows if the ban on aerosol propellants is saving the protective ozone layer around Earth, but it has sharply reduced the use of the chemicals, according to scientists who are still debating the extent of the hazard.

The ozone layer, 20 miles above Earth, screens out hazardous ultraviolet radiation from the sun. That radiation could lead to an increase in skin cancer if it got through, scientists warned in the late 1970s.

Imposed progressively between 1977 and 1979, the U.S. ban eliminated fluorocarbons from use as propellants, such as in hair spray and deodorant. But the chemicals are still used in some applications, notably as refrigerants, in dry cleaning and in plastic foam cushions.

Released into the air, fluorocarbons can damage or destroy ozone, according to a National Academy of Sciences study. The academy projected in late 1977 that 15 to 18

percent of the layer could be depleted.

"At that time there were essentially few, if any, measurements that had actually been taken, and people really were scared," recalled Edward A. Klein, director of the chemical control division of the Environmental Protection Agency's office of toxic substances.

Dr. Lester Machta, director of the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration's air resources laboratories, said studies since the ban have shown a "tremendous drop" in the amount of fluorocarbons being released into the air.

Dr. Machta said figures from the Chemical Manufacturers Association show 580 million pounds of one of the chemicals, Freon 11, released into the atmosphere in 1981. That's down from 715 million pounds released in 1976, he said.

As to whether the drop has saved the ozone layer, Dr. Machta says, "I wonder if we'll ever know."

Mr. Klein said various agencies have conducted studies of ozone

depletion, and "we haven't been able to measure any significant changes. The monitoring hasn't borne any real fruit up to now."

Dr. James Angell of NOAA said that "it looks as though in the middle and upper stratospheres there may be a 2-percent decrease in ozone over the last 10 years, but you just can't be sure of something like that."

That, he said, is because of counterbalancing factors, including an increase in carbon dioxide in the air, which could result in an actual increase in ozone.

"What hurts people is [a drop in] the total amount of ozone, and Jim finds no change in that," said Dr. Machta.

But Donald Heath of the National Aeronautics and Space Administration reported in a 1981 study that he had found the first evidence that a change is occurring in the ozone layer, a finding that he said "represents a partial validation of the theory that [fluorocarbons] will destroy ozone."

His studies, based on information collected from satellites, showed a 4-percent ozone decline at 24 miles above the Earth. "It's small, but we feel it's significant," he said at the time.

Mr. Heath declined to detail his work recently, saying it will be published in a scientific journal. But he said further research has not changed his 1981 conclusions.

"We've extended our analysis over a considerably longer period of time. We're still left with the same conclusion: that there is an effect and the most likely candidate is fluorocarbon." It is not yet proved, he cautioned, but "that theory seems to fit the observation best of all."

A NATIONAL Academy of Sciences report, issued last March, cut in half its prediction of the expected reduction in the ozone layer. The new estimate calls for a decline of between 5 percent and 9 percent by late in the next century, the academy said, based on the same assumptions used in its 1977 study.

But at the same time, the academy said evidence is increasing that depletion of the layer will add to the number of skin cancer cases.

The council estimated that for each 1-percent decrease in the ozone layer, basal cell skin cancer will increase 2 percent to 5 percent and there will be a 4 percent to 10 percent increase in squamous cell skin cancer. These two types of skin cancer are common, but rarely fatal.



Stepping Up Search for Planet X

By John Noble Wilford
New York Times Service

SOMETHING out there beyond the farthest reaches of the known solar system seems to be nagging at Uranus and Neptune. Some gravitational force keeps causing irregularities in the planets' orbits. The force suggests a presence far away and unseen, a large object that may be the long-sought Planet X.

Evidence assembled in recent years has led several groups of astronomers to renew the search for the 10th planet. They are devoting more time to visual observations with the 200-inch telescope at Mount Palomar in California. They are tracking two Pioneer spacecrafts, now approaching the orbit of distant Pluto, to see if variations in their trajectories provide clues. And they hope that a satellite-borne telescope launched last week will detect heat "signatures" from the planet, or whatever it is out there.

The Infrared Astronomical Satellite was boosted into a 560-mile-high polar orbit Jan. 25 from Vandenberg Air Force Base, California. It is an \$80-million venture by the United States, Britain and the Netherlands. In the next six or seven months, the telescope is expected to conduct a survey of nearly all the sky, detecting sources of infrared radiation, which is invisible to the human eye and largely absorbed by the atmosphere. Scientists hope that the new telescope will chart thousands of infrared-emitting objects that have gone undetected — including, with any luck, the object that pulls at Uranus and Neptune.

The last time a serious search of the skies was made it led to the discovery in 1930 of Pluto, the ninth planet. But the story begins more than a century earlier, after the discovery of Uranus in 1781 by the English astronomer and musician William Herschel. Until then, the planetary system seemed to end with Saturn. As astronomers observed Uranus, noting irregularities in its orbital path, many speculated that they were witnessing the gravitational pull of an unknown planet. So began the first planetary search based on astronomers' predictions, which ended in the 1840s with the discovery of Neptune almost simultaneously by English, French and German astronomers.

But Neptune was not massive enough to account entirely for the orbital behavior of Uranus. Indeed, Neptune itself seemed to be affected by a still more remote planet. In the late 19th century, two American astronomers, William H. Pickering and Percival Lowell, predicted the size and approximate location of the body, which Lowell called Planet X.

Years later, Pluto was detected by Clyde W. Tombaugh at Lowell Observatory in Arizona. Several astronomers, however, suspected it might not be the Planet X of prediction. Subsequent observations

proved them right. Pluto was too small to change the orbits of Uranus and Neptune, the combined mass of Pluto and its recently discovered satellite, Charon, is only one-fifth that of Earth's moon.

Recent calculations by the U.S. Naval Observatory have confirmed the orbital perturbation of Uranus and Neptune, which Dr. Thomas C. Van Flandern, an astronomer at the observatory, says could be explained by "a single undiscovered planet." He and a colleague, Dr. Robert Harrington, calculate that it should be two to five times more massive than Earth and have a highly elliptical orbit that takes it some 5 billion miles beyond that of Pluto — hardly next door but still within the gravitational influence of the sun.

Some astronomers have reacted cautiously to 10th planet predictions. They remember the long, futile quest for the planet Vulcan inside the orbit of Mercury. Vulcan, it turned out, did not exist. They wonder why such a large object as a 10th planet escaped the exhaustive survey by Mr. Tombaugh, who is sure it is not in the two-thirds of the sky he examined. But according to Dr. Ray T. Reynolds of the Ames Research Center in Mountain View, California, other astronomers "are so sure of the 10th planet, they think there's nothing left but to name it."

At a scientific meeting last summer, some scientists suggested that the something out there might be a black hole or neutron star. Defenders of the 10th planet parried the suggestions. Material falling into the gravitational field of a black hole, the remains of a very massive star after its complete gravitational collapse, should give off detectable X-rays, they noted; none have been detected. A neutron star, a less massive star that has collapsed to a highly dense state, should affect the courses of comets, they said; yet no such changes have been observed.

More credence was given to the hypothesis that a "brown dwarf" star accounts for the mystery. This is the informal name astronomers give to celestial bodies that were not massive enough for their thermonuclear furnaces to ignite; perhaps like the huge planet Jupiter, they just missed being self-illuminating stars.

Most stars are paired, so it is not unreasonable to suggest that the sun has a dim companion. Moreover a brown dwarf in the neighborhood might not reflect enough light to be seen far away, said Dr. John Anderson of the Jet Propulsion Laboratory in Pasadena, California.

Whatever the mysterious force, Dr. Anderson said he was "quite optimistic" that the infrared telescope might find it and that the Pioneer spacecraft could supply an estimate of the object's mass.

'Hi Doc, Call Me By My Last Name'

By Allan Parachini
Los Angeles Times Service

LOS ANGELES — Elizabeth Babbott Conant is 53, holds a doctorate and teaches evolutionary and vertebrate biology at Camillus College in Buffalo, New York. She is as such, not your average doctor's office patient.

A scientist, Dr. Conant had not thought much about how she felt about abstracts like the relationship between physicians and patients until recently, when, three times in a couple of weeks, her doctors or their employees did something that made her blood boil.

At issue is the way many physicians address their patients — women patients in particular: The patient is called a first name and the physician is "Dr. B."

For Dr. Conant, first, it was an X-ray technician young enough to be her daughter who walked into the waiting room at a Buffalo hospital and called out, "Elizabeth." Then there was the secretary who called from a physician's office and asked her, "Now, Elizabeth, are you free Wednesday morning?"

Finally, there was the doctor who opened a phone conversation with, "Elizabeth, this is Dr. B."

"It struck me that we call our servants and our students by their first names," she said in an interview. "And our doctors call their patients by their first names. It is being treated like children. I have a suspicion that, partly, doctors do it because it's always been that way. But partly, [the practice has] a role in retaining power."

Dr. Conant got angry enough that she fired off a thoughtful but still clearly angry letter to the editor of the New England Journal of Medicine. The journal published the letter last week. It is only the latest of a half-dozen letters and articles published recently in medical journals on the subject.

The problem was summed up last May in a full-page patient protest bearing the heading, "A Piece of My Mind," published by the Journal of the American Medical Association. The headline: "Hi Lucille, This is Dr. Gold!"

In it, Lucille Watkins of Great Neck, New York, recalled how she and a pseudonymous Dr. James Gold started off as Dr. Gold and Mrs. Watkins.

When Mrs. Watkins had surgery, however, she awoke into the post-operative anesthetic haze and heard Dr. Gold greeting her: "Hi, Lucille, this is Dr. Gold!"

Mrs. Watkins wrote that she wanted to scream: "You [expletive], that's not the way it goes!"

It's "Hi, Lucille, this is Jim" or "Hi Mrs. Watkins, this is Dr. Gold."

Some physicians say they do it to understand what the fuss is about. Dr. Jack E. McCleary, a Shasta Oaks, California, dermatologist and member of the board of directors of the Los Angeles County Medical Association, contends that he finds that 95 percent of his patients prefer the form of address others find so offensive.

"Very few of my patients call me Jack and I don't invite them to call me Jack," he said. "I think this is just because of the respect they might give to the medical profession and the title of doctor."

"I think you work for so many years to get that doctorate degree that somehow, once you're called 'doctor' for the very first time, it's such a proud moment in your life, that you tend to retain that title and you don't want someone to take it away from you."

NONETHELESS, Dr. McCleary conceded that his roles have been reversed. He felt the hairs on the back of his neck stand up. His wife has been recently, he said.

"We go to check in and if young girl at the desk will call us both by our first names," Dr. McCleary said. "And I am admit that bothers me."

Dr. R. Darrell Cannon, a California urologist, said he thinks it's first name-last name practice is roots in an era when "doctors were pretty much put up on pedestals; you will. They were relatively inflexible and relatively limited in sympathy and I guess one could assume that patients going to them hoped for one of the relatively few magics that they had."

"There was a really big element of wanting to have faith in this guy because they really didn't have many answers or cures."

More than that, Dr. Cannon said, social evolution is at a point that many physicians simply are unsure how patients would like to be addressed, but they recognize the what seems a frivolous aspect of the doctor-patient relationship as color the effectiveness of the practice of medicine.

He said he makes it clear the patients are welcome to call him by his first name and he always starts a relationship with a new patient on a last-name basis.

"If you find that you're interacting well with them, they'll open up and they'll tell you, 'Call me Charles.' Then I'll be Darrell. What the hell, I'm not picky."

New Dinosaur Clues

By Walter Sullivan
New York Times Service

NEW YORK — Two scientists have reported geological evidence that challenges the recent and widely discussed theory that dinosaurs and numerous other species became extinct when the earth was struck by an asteroid about 65 million years ago.

The new evidence is based on analyses of samples from four deposits marking the transition from the Cretaceous to the Tertiary periods, when those extinctions occurred.

The results are interpreted as evidence of a time of global volcanic activity whose effect on the environment could have caused the extinctions. In either case, asteroid strikes or volcanic activity, large amounts of fine-grained material thrown into the atmosphere could have had a catastrophic, though temporary, effect on climate.

The new analyses by Michael R. Rampino of the National Aeronautics and Space Administration's Institute for Space Studies in New York City and Robert C. Reynolds of Dartmouth College, are described in Science magazine.

The most persuasive evidence for an asteroid impact has been discovery of iridium concentrations 20 to 160 times higher than normal in thin beds of clay marking the Cretaceous-Tertiary transition at a number of widely separated sites. Iridium is considerably more abun-

dant in meteorites than in the earth's crust. Authors of the new assessment reasoned that there should be a striking uniformity in the clays from all these localities, reflecting the composition of the asteroid and of material thrown up from the point of impact.

Instead, they report, the boundary clay at four localities "is neither mineralogically exotic nor distinct from locally derived clays above and below the boundary."

The four sites were Nye Klov in Denmark, Caravaca in Spain, El Kaf in Tunisia and Gubbio in Italy. It was an abundance of the rare metal iridium in the transition layer at Gubbio that first won over many scientists to the impact hypothesis.

The authors conceded that there were abnormally high levels of iridium in the transition zones, but cited evidence that some volcanic ash was rich in that and other trace metals. Furthermore, they wrote, their analysis suggested that the clays in and near the boundary layers were formed by alteration of glassy volcanic ash.

Intense volcanic activity at the end of the Cretaceous Period, when dinosaur species still were numerous, they reported, would have produced a wide range of climatic and biological effects "that would fit well into what is already known about the geologic history of that period."

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THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 3, 1983

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WALL STREET WATCH

By EDWARD ROHRBACH

Biotechnology: Fool's Gold, Or Big Earnings Downstream?

Biotechnology may be the 1980s and beyond what computers have been since the 1960s—the basis of a technology that will change people's lives.

Or it may be the new alchemy, not unlike the medieval quest to transmute lead into gold, but substantially less than the glittering promise held out by the drug, food and other industries.

For Wall Street, the challenge has been to recognize which companies, if any, of those spawned in the biotechnology stock boom since Genentech went public in 1980 will actually begin earning profits and make solid investments—before the genie is out of the bottle and stock prices of these issues have soared.

E.F. Hutton analyst Nelson Schneider believes several developing companies have now "reached the stage where significant earnings are visible downstream, for some of them in 1983, others in 1984."

With the new technology broken down into two fields: recombinant DNA (gene splicing) and monoclonal antibodies (molecular probes), his first choice in the latter category is Damon Corp., a New York Stock Exchange company with a low market valuation relative to the group.

Which companies will make profits, if any, before the genie is out of the bottle?

Despite Damon's first quarter loss of 7 cents a share, Mr. Schneider is forecasting that it will break even in the second quarter that ends Feb. 28 and earn 50 cents in the fiscal year ending August, with profit in 1984 jumping to \$1.25 a share.

The company's life sciences play is in its new 80 percent owned subsidiary, Damon Biotech, 10 percent owned by noted U.S. scientists. But in recent years, Damon's traditional chemical laboratories business has suffered from questionable management and products.

Because Damon is a "turnaround situation," Mr. Schneider favors it over Genetic Systems, a new recommendation of Paine Webber analyst Nina Siegler. That stock has moved up sharply recently since the announcement of a contract with Syntex for diagnostic research into sexually-transmitted diseases, notably herpes. Mr. Siegler expects Genetic Systems will begin earning a profit in 1984.

In the genetic engineering group, Mr. Schneider said he's "warmed up" to Genentech lately and thinks Genentech this year will be the first company in the group to earn something from operations, and carries a "very strong recommendation."

Among older, established companies in biotechnology, Novo Industries and A.B. Fortia, two Scandinavian firms, have "not run their course yet as stocks, but no longer are undiscovered gems." He said Schering-Plough and Eli Lilly are two big drug companies that should "enjoy great earnings leverage because of biotechnology." Two quality smaller companies, he added, are New Brunswick Scientific and Sigma-Aldrich.

But to George Sasse, health care analyst with Thomson McKinnon, "this whole business of biotechnology has been over-sold." He said investing in these companies is "premature" because of the heavy financing ahead for clinical testing of products.

He called Damon's management "slippery as eels" and about Genetic Systems said: "It's pie in the sky, but the stock and pray."

In a sell list of drug stocks, mainly because he sees the dollar remaining strong and overseas operations a burden, he put them in this order: Eli Lilly, Upjohn, SmithKline, Sterling Drug and G.D. Searle. He also ridiculed Pfizer's "numbers game" with its earnings report, making him "inclined to sell the stock." Research problems make Schering-Plough a sale candidate, he added, and Smith has been a "disappointment."

On the buy side, Mr. Sasse likes Warner-Lambert, Abbott Labs, C.R. Bard, Baxter Labs, and Medtronic, in that order. Nothing he has been highly critical of Warner-Lambert in the past, he praised the company for its diversification program of consumer products, returning it to the "mainstream pharmaceuticals business." He predicted 1983 earnings of \$2.60 and \$3 next year, against an estimated \$2.20 in 1982.

Stock Price Surge Predicted

Stock prices on Wall Street should surge this year to 1,300 on the Dow Jones average as gaping budget deficits in the U.S. now being projected fail to materialize and inflationary fears diminish, according to Roger F. Cruise, portfolio advisor to Banque de Neufine, Schlumberger, Mallet in Paris.

Noting that only three times since 1968 has Office of Management and Budget estimates fallen within 25 percent of what turned out to be the actual deficit (one year was off 140 percent), he argues from his optimistic economic assumptions that the calendar 1983 federal shortfall will be less than \$100 billion—or, splitting the difference with OMB projections, after the average 40 percent error, \$120 billion.

"That happening will push interest rates lower and, consequently, P/E ratios on stocks higher."

Mr. Cruise's top choices among larger companies are Citicorp and I.P. Morgan, as "innovative money center banks benefiting from increasing spreads." Here he also likes Gillette, Polaroid and Avon as "labeled growth companies of the past now restructuring and lean."

Smaller companies favored are Champion Spark Plugs, also "drastically slimmed down with a long break-even point," Delco, a "bright prospect" in the health care field, and Universal Health Services, whose earnings as a hospital management group he expects can grow 40 percent annually over the next five years.

International Herald Tribune

CURRENCY RATES

Interbank exchange rates for Feb. 2, excluding bank service charges.

	\$	£	DM	FF	Y	Scd.	S.F.	D.C.
Amsterdam	2.225	4.137	109.71	36.25	0.171	5.69	134.75	31.24
Brussels	2.485	4.739	115.522	38.25	0.187	5.77	137.85	32.72
Frankfurt	2.485	4.739	115.522	38.25	0.187	5.77	137.85	32.72
London (3)	1.512	3.778	107.018	34.63	0.171	5.69	134.75	31.24
Paris	2.485	4.739	115.522	38.25	0.187	5.77	137.85	32.72
New York	1.252	3.144	82.54	26.21	0.127	3.23	89.46	16.56
Porto	1.725	4.021	102.01	32.67	0.167	4.66	110.75	24.46
Zurich	2.485	4.739	115.522	38.25	0.187	5.77	137.85	32.72
1 U.S.	0.921	2.095	53.991	16.78	0.121	3.23	89.46	16.56
1 DM	1.0725	2.402	60.00	18.75	0.143	3.74	94.74	18.25

	Per	Per	Per	Per	Per	Per	Per	Per
1 U.S.	0.921	2.095	53.991	16.78	0.121	3.23	89.46	16.56
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INTEREST RATES

	1M	3M	6M	1Y	2Y	3Y	5Y	10Y
1M	9 1/8	9 1/8	9 1/8	9 1/8	9 1/8	9 1/8	9 1/8	9 1/8
3M	9 1/8	9 1/8	9 1/8	9 1/8	9 1/8	9 1/8	9 1/8	9 1/8
6M	9 1/8	9 1/8	9 1/8	9 1/8	9 1/8	9 1/8	9 1/8	9 1/8
1Y	9 1/8	9 1/8	9 1/8	9 1/8	9 1/8	9 1/8	9 1/8	9 1/8

	1M	3M	6M	1Y	2Y	3Y	5Y	10Y
1M	9 1/8	9 1/8	9 1/8	9 1/8	9 1/8	9 1/8	9 1/8	9 1/8
3M	9 1/8	9 1/8	9 1/8	9 1/8	9 1/8	9 1/8	9 1/8	9 1/8
6M	9 1/8	9 1/8	9 1/8	9 1/8	9 1/8	9 1/8	9 1/8	9 1/8
1Y	9 1/8	9 1/8	9 1/8	9 1/8	9 1/8	9 1/8	9 1/8	9 1/8

	1M	3M	6M	1Y	2Y	3Y	5Y	10Y
1M	9 1/8	9 1/8	9 1/8	9 1/8	9 1/8	9 1/8	9 1/8	9 1/8
3M	9 1/8	9 1/8	9 1/8	9 1/8	9 1/8	9 1/8	9 1/8	9 1/8
6M	9 1/8	9 1/8	9 1/8	9 1/8	9 1/8	9 1/8	9 1/8	9 1/8
1Y	9 1/8	9 1/8	9 1/8	9 1/8	9 1/8	9 1/8	9 1/8	9 1/8

Prices End Mixed in New York

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

NEW YORK — Prices on blue-chip issues closed higher Wednesday but majority of the rest of the issues on the New York Stock Exchange lagged as Federal Reserve Board Chairman Paul A. Volcker predicted that the M-2 measure of the money supply will show growth of about \$50 billion in January.

The Dow Jones industrial index closed at 1,062.64, up 2.85 points after trading as low as 1,052.06 and as high as 1,067.51. The overall market was lower, with declines leading advances by an eight to seven margin. Losers had outnumbered gainers by a four-to-one margin in the morning. Volume declined to 77.2 million shares from the 82.8 million shares traded Tuesday.

A modest rally in blue chips ended abruptly when Mr. Volcker gave the forecast on M-2, which measures cash, checking accounts and some savings accounts, to a congressional committee.

"After that, the market started dropping like a stone," said Robert Colby, an analyst with Smith Barney Harris Upham.

Mr. Volcker's later explanation that the increase in M-2 would be the result of growth in new financial instruments such as the Super-NOW accounts helped allay investor fears and sent blue-chip prices up slightly.

Several observers said there were signs the bull market that rose on the adversity of the recession is in the process of pulling back, now that the economy is picking up.

Short-term interest rates have risen the past couple of days, leading to investor concern the long slide in charges may be over, especially since the economic recovery appears to be underway.

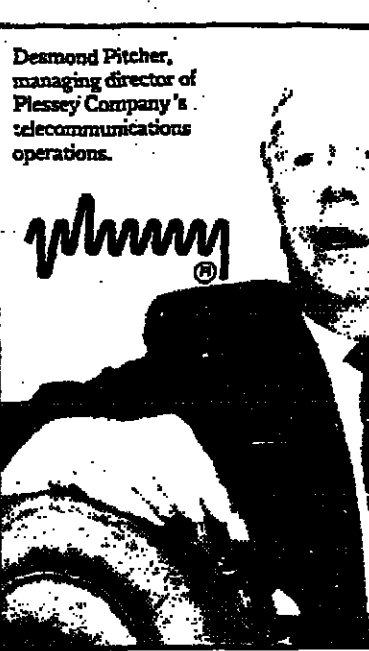
Wall Street also is concerned the huge federal budget deficits that will require heavy Treasury borrowing will crowd out private investors, causing interest rates to edge up.

On the NYSE floor, Pan American World Airways, which would benefit from a reduction in fuel prices, was the most active issue and closed up 1/4 at 5 1/4.

Schlumberger, a 2 1/2-point loser Tuesday, was unchanged at 43. The Federal Trade Commission has objected to the purchase of Acustec Corp. by Schlumberger's Fairchild Camera & Instrument unit.

Plessey Makes Its Move

Desmond Pitcher, managing director of Plessey Company's telecommunications operations.



Varied Markets
Percent of total sales
Electronics 23.8%
Telecommunications 43.5%
Aerospace 12.8%
Marine services 11.8%
Computer 10.0%

Sales in billions of dollars, year ending March 30:
78: 1.0, 79: 1.2, 80: 1.4, 81: 1.6, 82: 1.8

Earnings after tax, in millions of dollars, year ending March 30:
78: 0.1, 79: 0.2, 80: 0.3, 81: 0.4, 82: 0.5

Exchange rate computed at one pound = 2.48 dollars

Plessey Sets Sights on U.S.

By Barnaby J. Feder
New York Times Service

LONDON — The purchase by Plessey earlier this month of a stake in Scientific Atlanta, the U.S. cable television and satellite-equipment concern, is small beer, as far as U.S. acquisitions go.

The deal will amount to \$114 million, at most. But coupled with Plessey's purchase last fall of part of another U.S. technology concern, Stromberg-Carlson, it is being seen here as a major corporate step. The two investments leave little doubt that Britain's largest telecommunications company is pinning its hopes on the U.S. market to confront the challenges of deregulation at home and in the United States.

"We had to break out of our mold," Desmond Pitcher, managing director of the company's telecommunications operations, said. "Britain represents just 4 percent of the world market, and that share is declining. Half the market is the United States and advanced applications are almost always tested there first. It became clear that the United States was the place to test our manhood."

The breakup of American Telephone & Telegraph under a consent decree with the Justice Department gives Plessey's largest division its first chance to gain a foothold in the United States. But it also poses a threat: Stripped of its local operating company, AT&T is bound to try to move into markets abroad, promoting its system as the world standard, Plessey believes.

At the same time, the pace is heating up in the British market, as the Conservative government pursues its objective of selling control of British Telecom to the private sector and allowing more competition in the supply of telecommunications equipment.

Financial analysts in London recalled that only recently the name of Plessey, most frequently provided conjecture about who might take it over and turn it around. Plessey had been regarded in the City as a poorly managed company that, although profitable, regularly failed to transform admirable research developments into successful products.

Richard Ryder, an analyst at Phillips & Drew, said: "They stuck too long with old mechanical exchanges; they had too much debt and they took too long to unload bad businesses."

The chairman, then as now, was Sir John Clark. (Continued on Page 9, Col. 1)

Digital to Announce Investment in Britain

By Bob Hagerty
International Herald Tribune

PARIS — Digital Equipment Corp. said Wednesday that it will announce an "investment in Britain" at a press conference in London Monday.

The Maynard, Massachusetts-based computer maker declined to provide details in advance, but some stockbrokers in London speculated that the company may plan to open a personal computer plant in Britain to serve the European market. Currently, DEC sells U.S.-made personal computers in Europe.

Because top British government officials are scheduled to be on hand at the press conference, a Digital spokesman, an electronics analyst at the stockbrokerage of James Capel & Co. in London, said it might make sense for DEC to open a personal computer plant in Britain. "That's the big growth area for DEC," he said.

Other analysts and an executive where unemployment stands at about 13 percent. DEC, whose European base is in Geneva, already has computer plants at Galway and Clonmel in Ireland and at Avy, Scotland.

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Reagan Denounces Calls in Congress For Protectionism

By Hobart Rowen
Washington Post Service

WASHINGTON — The Reagan administration on Wednesday issued an impassioned reiteration of its commitment to free trade, asserting that large U.S. trade deficits are not a result of unfair competition by Japan or other major nations, but rather are a product of huge U.S. budget deficits that led to high interest rates and thus an overvalued dollar.

"The main sources of the U.S. trade deficit are due to be found not in Paris or in Tokyo, but in Washington," according to the annual report of the Council of Economic Advisers, chaired by Martin S. Feldstein.

The council's report elaborated on a strong anti-protectionist section in President Ronald Reagan's own economic report, which pledged that he would work against protectionist legislation, notably "domestic content" rules for automobiles sold in the United States.

In addition, the council's report served a blunt warning to the U.S. auto, steel and other major industries that have been seeking protection against imports that the problems they tend to blame on Japan and Europe are largely of their own making.

"When an industry accustomed to having domestic market power encounters international competition, it must accept a reduction in the premium in prices and wages it previously commanded over other sectors of the economy..." the report said.

The explanation for the Japanese surplus and the mirror-image U.S. deficit in trade of manufactured goods, according to the report, is Japan's lack of natural resources, which forces it to run up huge deficits in primary commodities, notably oil.

Both Mr. Reagan and Mr. Feldstein warned that Wednesday's restated U.S. commitment to free trade does not mean that this country ignore what Mr. Reagan called "trade-distorting practices" of foreign governments.

To this end, the administration plans to ask Congress for a substantial boost in lending and insurance authority for the Export-Import Bank.

In the year ending next June, DEC should have revenue of \$240 million to \$250 million from personal computers, Mr. Geiger said. The following year, he added, the company is likely to double that.

Howard Geiger, who follows DEC for Merrill Lynch, Pierce, Fenner & Smith in New York, said that the computer maker would seem to have adequate personal computer plant capacity in the United States, but he added that the company has a history of spreading its manufacturing across the globe. He also noted that DEC's personal computer manufacturing in the United States is highly automated.

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Most of Europe Would Gain in Oil Price Drop

By John Tagliabue
New York Times Service

BONN — A decline in oil prices of a few dollars a barrel would produce more winners than losers in Western European economies, bankers and economists say.

"If you weigh the pluses and minuses, the positive tends to dominate," said Gerhard Riedel, chief economist at the Berliner Handels- und Bank in Frankfurt.

"We're in a phase of recovery where a price decline would be very welcome."

In recent conversations, the bankers agreed that a moderate oil-price reduction would raise Europeans' purchasing power, help dampen inflation and encourage

Europe's central banks to trim interest rates further. Lower rates, it is hoped, would encourage consumers and businesses to borrow, hastening an economic recovery.

"What you don't spend on energy, you can spend on consumption or investment," Mr. Riedel said. "You start a spiral that you hope leads to recovery."

A moderate reduction in the price of oil from its current basic level of \$34 a barrel could thus relieve the financial burdens of many West European countries, all of which, except Britain and Norway, are oil importers.

Such a drop, it is believed, could help a country such as West Germany further improve its balance of payments, which showed a surplus of 7.5 billion Deutsche marks (\$3.06 billion) in 1982, after a large deficit in 1980 that had been caused largely by higher oil bills.

To offset that deficit two years ago, West Germany reduced oil consumption through conservation and substitution, and increased sales to the oil-exporting countries of everything from television sets to factories. Other West European countries pursued similar policies.

"Certainly, reduced oil revenues for OPEC will mean diminished demand for finished industrial products from those countries," said Ulrich Schröder, a senior economist at Westdeutsche Landesbank in Düsseldorf. But, he added, "it will mean enormous relief for our balance of payments problems."

Mr. Schröder estimated that a 10 percent fall in the worldwide price of oil could swell Bonn's payments surplus this year to 30 billion DM, compared with government projections up to 8 billion DM.

Some of the bankers said lower oil prices would aid non-European oil-importing countries such as Brazil, Chile and South Korea, which are major purchasers of finished products.

"I expect they will use the savings to reduce their debt burden in 1983," said Anne van't Veer, an economist at Amsterdam's Amro Bank, referring to Europe's trade partners among the oil-importing countries. "But we will feel the effect in 1984."

Mr. van't Veer shares the view of most of the other bankers that risks faced by individual banks are sufficiently spread to preclude se-

Siemens Is Cautious, Optimistic About '83

By John Tagliabue
New York Times Service

MUNICH — Siemens will equal last year's sales only with great effort in the financial year that ends this September, Karlheinz Kaske, managing board chairman, said Wednesday.

Sales increased 16 percent during the year that ended last September and the world group posted a net profit of 738 million Deutsche marks (\$23.31 million) in 1981-82 after a profit of 509 million DM the year before.

Finance chief Heribald Naergel said first 1982-83 quarter results gave hope that improved profit-sales ratios will be maintained for the full year.

Mr. Kaske said that a 25 percent surge in incoming orders in the first quarter against the year-ago quarter gave the company a feeling of great security, but said new foreign and domestic orders for the full year will stay at about the 1981-82 level of 43.1 billion DM.

Expected improvements in the world economy this spring or summer will boost new orders only after some delay, he said. He said international business has become more difficult and noted that new foreign orders in the first quarter were 7 percent down on the year-ago period.

BNOC Trying to Resist First Cut in Oil Prices

Washington Post Service
LONDON — Britain's National Oil Corporation, anxious to avoid starting an unrestrained downward spiral in oil prices, is resisting mounting pressure for a price cut from some major buyers of its North Sea oil.

With the global oil market in turmoil after last week's failure by the Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries to reach agreement on production quotas, Britain's pricing plans have taken on unusual significance. As the world's fifth-largest oil producer — and a leading non-member of OPEC — any move by Britain would have a considerable impact on other suppliers.

To underscore the point, Saudi Arabia's oil minister, Sheikh Ahmed Zaki Yamani, predicted after the unsuccessful OPEC session in Geneva that Britain would be the first important exporter to cut its price — now at \$33.50 a barrel — by as much as \$3 in a matter of days.

But oil analysts here say Britain's strong preference is not to take the lead in making reductions, primarily to avoid responsibility for price-cutting competition that could follow.

The difficulty, according to Michael Uns-

worth, an analyst with the firm of Scott, McLeod, is that in recent days some buyers of North Sea oil have warned they will cut purchases at the going rate. This would put the government-owned BNOC to a standstill, with supplies already on hand at a steeply declining spot market price.

The names of these buyers have not been leaked, Mr. Unswoth said, and negotiations with BNOC are continuing. It is understood, however, that British Petroleum and Shell, two largest North Sea oil companies, are among those pressing for an immediate cut.

In the meantime, the British are hoping to decide on pricing by some OPEC members, which could come as early as this week. Reports from the area say that the Saudis, led by the Saudi and Kuwaiti, with prices by \$4 a barrel from the current base \$34 unless agreement is reached to limit output within the floundering cartel.

This is a slow price race, said a senior British official, describing the government's reluctance to emerge as leader in a downward push on prices. Once the market has stabilized, he said, Britain will adjust to its consequences.

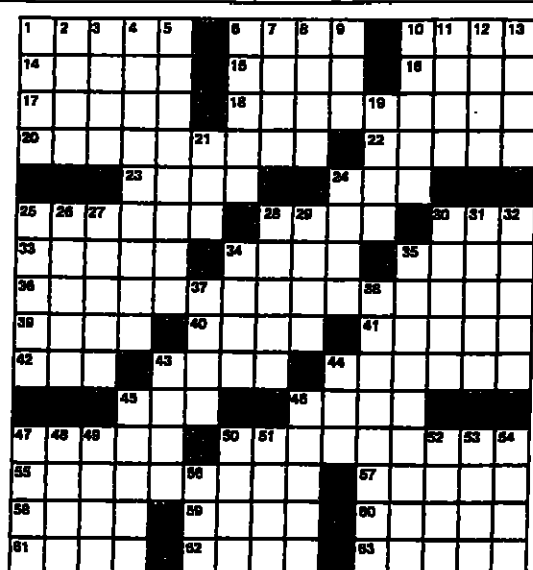
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World Bank Seeks to Expand Loans

Plessey Sets Its Sights on Huge U.S. Market

Meanwhile, Plessey's defense sales are growing. Analysts were impressed by its victory over Racal in a battle to supply tactical radio systems to the Australian Army, a deal initially worth about \$155 million.

CROSSWORD



ACROSS

- 1 Demean
6 Impresario
10 Kind of beer
14 Robot
15 Pitcher
16 Frequent follower of "Oscar"
17 Out on —
18 Parthenon feature
20 Whys and wherefores
23 Numbness
24 Philatelic group
25 Take-off
28 Sandbag
30 Victor Hugo's wife
34 Plate on a diamond
35 One not in favor
36 Subjugation of nations
39 Israeli
40 Chessman
41 Stain
42 Professor's workplace
43 Sharp
44 Nonworkers
45 Repair
46 Dupe
47 Weather period
50 He's irritated when mated
55 Blimp's rank
57 Toughen
58 To boot
59 Heaps
60 Sooner's city
61 Sign of sorrow
62 Dick and Jane's pet
63 Glacial ridge

DOWN

- 1 Temple's first
2 Gauch's
3 Weapon
4 Touched down
5 Mark of a separation
6 Buck up
7 Rich out
8 Unexcusedly missing, for short
9 Retired Cosmo
10 JoAnne's name
11 VIII, to Cicero
12 Gaelic
13 Was informed
19 Shaving mishap
21 No dice, in the Senate
24 Nombre de ma señora
25 The father-to-be, stereotypically
26 Cheap brick-tackles
27 Let up
28 Canal city
29 Fail to mention
30 Anselmus
31 Made off with
32 Trig ratios
34 Bodily sound
35 "Oedipus" Sophocles
37 Mountain goat
38 Earth-impacting meteorite
43 Furnace of a sort
44 Anonymous
45 Right to speak
46 Rendezvous
47 Fitzgerald's forte
48 Carol Wojtyla, for one
49 Lioness of literature
50 Spill soup
51 VIII, to Cicero
52 So posy
53 Gaelic
54 Erect
56 Trains to look up to

WEATHER

HIGH LOW					HIGH LOW				
C	F	C	F		C	F	C	F	
ALABAMA	14	57	10	Fair	LONDON	6	43	02	Fair
ALASKA	17	43	5	Overcast	LOS ANGELES	16	41	11	Fair
AMSTERDAM	43	29	4	Overcast	MADRID	12	54	02	Fair
ANKARA	4	29	4	Fair	MANILA	16	22	02	Fair
ANTWERP	12	4	21	Fair	MEXICO CITY	26	19	11	Overcast
AUCKLAND	20	15	19	Fair	MIAMI	26	19	22	Fair
BANGKOK	33	21	26	Fair	MONTREAL	12	54	14	Fair
BARCELONA	12	5	13	Fair	MOSCOW	1	32	25	Overcast
BELGRADE	5	41	26	Overcast	MUNICH	8	32	02	Fair
BERLIN	3	38	2	Snow	NAIROBI	27	18	44	Fair
BIRMINGHAM	7	45	03	Rain	NEW DELHI	27	18	44	Fair
BOSTON	5	41	38	Fair	NEW YORK	9	48	14	Fair
BUEENAST	5	41	38	Fair	NICE	15	48	05	Fair
BUDAPEST	7	43	3	Overcast	OSLO	-2	28	02	Overcast
Buenos Aires	21	14	57	Fair	PARIS	7	45	3	Overcast
CAIRO	21	10	11	Overcast	PRAGUE	-2	38	22	Overcast
CASABLANCA	19	48	9	Fair	REYKJAVIK	-2	28	14	Overcast
CHICAGO	2	38	02	Snow	RIO DE JANEIRO	26	22	19	Fair
COPENHAGEN	0	32	02	Overcast	ROME	16	41	10	Fair
DALLAS	12	22	17	Snow	SAO PAULO	21	76	18	Fair
DAMASCUS	12	54	2	Cloudy	SEATTLE	5	41	34	Fair
DENVER	4	39	2	Overcast	SHANGHAI	2	22	07	Overcast
EDINBURGH	1	34	2	Cloudy	SINGAPORE	26	22	17	Cloudy
FLORENCE	14	57	4	Fair	STOCKHOLM	-2	30	25	Overcast
FRANKFURT	5	41	3	Fair	SYDNEY	24	21	70	Fair
GENEVA	5	41	3	Fair	TAIPEI	18	15	07	Rain
HARARE	22	7	18	Rain	TEL AVIV	15	59	6	Rain
Helsinki	9	16	14	Snow	TOKYO	17	45	8	Overcast
HONG KONG	20	15	19	Fair	TUNIS	17	7	43	Overcast
HOUSTON	10	50	4	Rain	VENICE	14	29	1	Fair
ISTANBUL	11	52	5	Fair	VIENNA	4	29	2	Snow
JERUSALEM	11	52	3	Overcast	WARSAW	4	29	2	Snow
LAS PALMAS	26	18	64	Fair	WASHINGTON	9	48	4	Overcast
LIMA	13	8	0	Overcast	ZURICH	3	28	34	Overcast
LISBON	13	8	4	Cloudy					

Readings in parentheses 24 hours

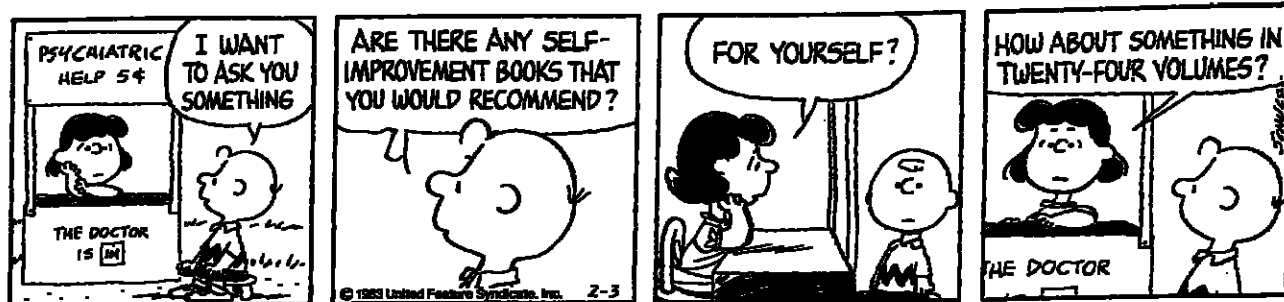
Readings from the previous 24 hours.

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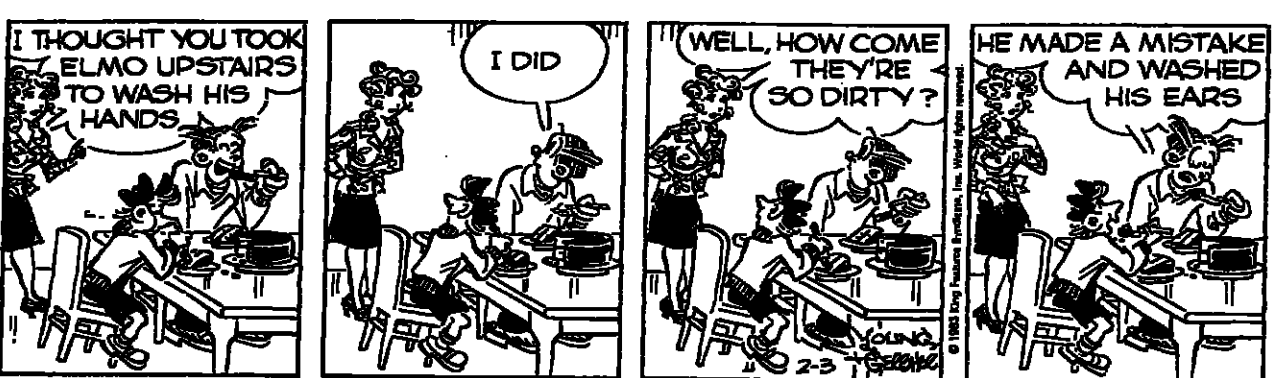
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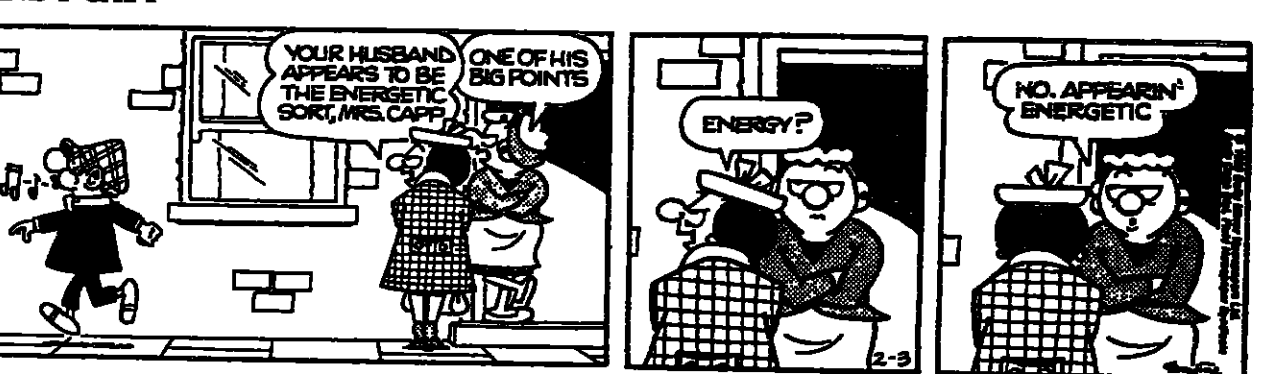
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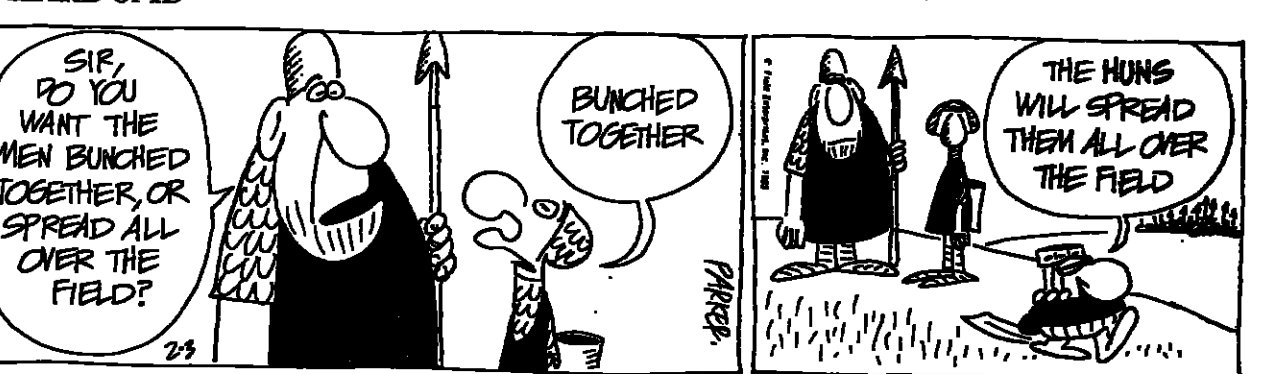
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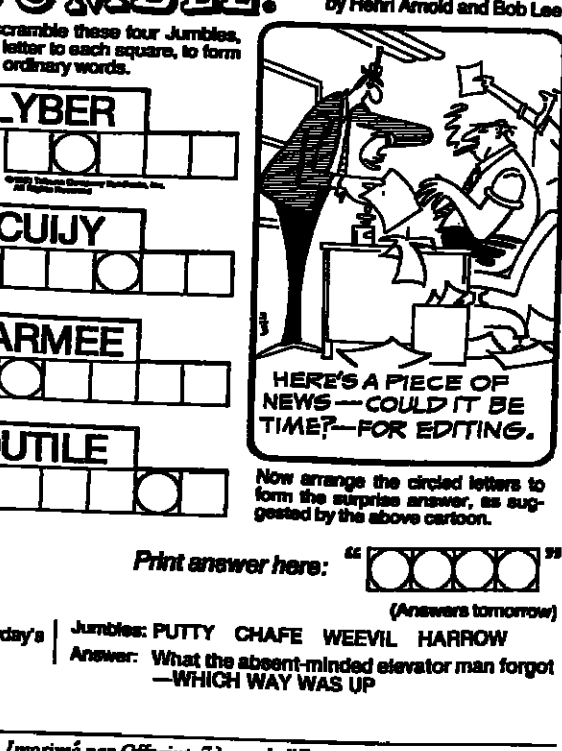
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BOOKS

AFTER LONG SILENCE
By Michael Straight. 351 pp. \$17.50.
Norton, 500 Fifth Ave., New York, N.Y. 10110.

Reviewed by Godfrey Hodgson

IN November 1935, Michael Straight was a 19-year-old American undergraduate at Cambridge University. He was a bright student, and he studied with some of the great names in 20th-century economics: D.H. Robertson, Joan Robinson, John Maynard Keynes himself. But it was the communists who had the most influence on him, and it was political activism, not theory, that excited his interest.

Specifically the three chief influences were Maurice Dobb, James Klugman, and John Cornford. Dobb was and is an eminent Marxist academic economist. Klugman went on to be a committed bureaucrat of the British Communist Party. And John Cornford was a romantic, gifted and attractive young poet, born into the heart of Cambridge's elite.

Straight became active among the Cambridge communists, though he had reservations. He was reluctant, for example, to have it known outside Cambridge that he was a communist. "Students like myself," he writes now, in what sounds like honest recollection of past self-deception, "owed no allegiance to the Communist Party itself. We had enlisted as students in response to extraordinary individuals and without them were adrift."

Straight became a member of the Cambridge Conversazione Society, known as the Apostles, a secret society that those young men for their intellectual brilliance, sometimes for their intellectual family connections, and often for their homosexual predilections. (Not Straight: his sexual preference has always been for women. Like name, like nature!)

It is too simple to say that the Apostles had become a recruiting agency for Soviet intelligence. But a number of those who became Soviet agents like Guy Burgess and Anthony Blunt were members.

It was John Cornford, however, whom Michael Straight most admired. It was the news of Cornford's death, killed fighting for the left in Spain, that led to his downfall.

It was Anthony Blunt — the elegant art historian, homosexual, apparently effete, but in reality as hard as nails — who turned the screws on Straight. He ordered him, on behalf of Soviet intelligence, to fake a breakdown and a change of political allegiance as a result of Cornford's death, to use his family contacts to get a job on Wall Street, to go underground. To become a mole. No great matter.

Straight struggled, but he accepted. He appeared to have thought at the time, perhaps, that now, that he had no choice, he did not go to Wall Street, but he did return to the United States. He got a job, unpaid, writing reports for the State Department. Later he worked as a speechwriter for Benjamin V. Cohen and Thomas G. Corcoran, the legendary New Deal operators.

They went to all the right places, shared a house with Joseph Alsop, met all the right people.

Then one day there was the phone call. From a young man with a European accent who telephoned to say he brought greetings from the friends in Cambridge. They met. The mystery man, who called himself Michael Green, asked Straight to hand over documents. Straight said nothing interesting crossed his desk.

Straight's story is that he handed over no restricted information to Green or to any other Soviet agent. In view of the fact that he has not been prosecuted, quite aside from the general honesty of his confession, I believe him. Instead, on four or five occasions, he says, he handed his control a little essay on the errors of Soviet policy. All contact with "Michael Green" ended in 1942.

His difficulty was, as he puts it, that he was no longer, perhaps had

never been, a committed communist; yet he was unwilling to reject the ideals of those of his friends who were. "I was not able to repudiate John Cornford and my own past in Cambridge," as he puts it. "Nor was I willing to be a Soviet agent in the Department of State."

Straight solved his problem by leaving the government and going to that family estate, The New Republic. He became editor, and played an important part in the politics of the American left immediately after World War II. In particular, he was closely involved with Henry Wallace. Historians will find his account of the Soviet efforts to influence Wallace and his third-party movement an important corroborative source.

In 1949 — it is like an implausible scene from a novel, but I am sure it is true — Straight was back in England on family business when he met Guy Burgess, the "fallen angel" of the Apostles in Whitehall. Burgess said the Apostles were to hold their annual dinner in a Pall Mall club that very night. The next day Burgess and Blunt cornered him, and to find out what he was going to do.

"Are you still with us?" Burgess asked.

"You know that I'm not," Straight answered.

"You're not totally unfriendly?" "If I were," Straight replied, "why would I be here?"

It was, Straight himself comments, a "weak, evasive answer."

It was. And it is hard to avoid the judgment that Straight's behavior over the next third of a century continued to be weak and evasive.

He did finally decide to come clean, but only when he was offered a job by the Kennedy administration as chairman of the Federal Arts Council. He talked to the FBI, and they asked him to talk to MI-5, the British counterespionage security service.

To his amazement, he found that he knew more about Burgess and Blunt than anyone MI-5 had yet interviewed. They asked him to confront Blunt, and he did so.

Evidently, he said it was his love of the arts that made him talk. "We always wondered how long it would be before you turned us in," said Blunt coldly.



Michael Straight

never been, a committed communist; yet he was unwilling to reject the ideals of those of his friends who were. "I was not able to repudiate John Cornford and my own past in Cambridge," as he puts it. "Nor was I willing to be a Soviet agent in the Department of State."

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main P

By Peter Alfano



Russell Williams

Now it has happened again. Last month, the WSU program was placed on probation for two years because two assistant coaches, with the knowledge of Coach Willie Jefferson, illegally transported a junior college player to the campus from

When the latest probation hit, Ahlberg froze Jeffries' salary as well as that of assistant coach Fayne Henson. And, as if to signal to the NCAA that Wichita State had learned its lesson, Ahlberg asked for the resignation of Bredehoft, his close friend, although there was no evidence that the athletic director had known of his football coaches' misdeeds.

ber. He was hired to a lucrative desk job at Petroleum Enterprises, Inc., which is owned by Jim Hersberger, Wichita State's biggest athletic donor.

When reports first surfaced that Bredehoff might be held responsible, Hersberger and other prominent booster club members signed a petition threatening to withdraw their support of the athletic program.

"I'd rather be on probation forever than lose the guy," said Hersberger.

That remark, critics said, embodied all that was wrong with the

cranks up a basketball crowd.

Hershberger is my friend," said Buck Alley, another big contributor. "We are partners in some oil wells. But I told him that was a stupid thing he said. That statement did more damage to this school than anything else."

Althberg, who will retire in June, refused to comment on this particular case or on the school's history of violations. Bredehoff also refused to be interviewed.

With an enrollment of 17,000 including graduate students, Wichita State is the kind of school that might be expected to field a competitive I-A basketball team but

Funds for the athletic program are not provided for in the WSU budget. The Athletic Association acts as a separate corporation that raises its own money. And Bredehoff had a plan. He eliminated the WSU Athletic Association and founded the Shocker Athletic Scholarship Organization (SASO).

He courted the business community, and was accused of brushing aside loyal fans who had long followed the school's teams in favor of the high rollers. Under Bredehoff's plan, nonstudents had to join SASO before being allowed to buy season tickets — and were required to make donations of at least \$600 to obtain priority tickets.

Those who had occupied the best seats but could not afford the donations moved to less favorable locations.

Last year, Bredehoff and a local cable television company formed a special station to televise WSU basketball games, charging subscribers \$83 annually. The association and cable company each made \$100,000.

"Ted did a terrific job of build-

92-39: The current team is prohibited from playing in the NCAA tournament.

"I think Gene Smithson is a classic case that you can run an honest and successful program," said Wentworth. "And I believe that Ted Bredehoff was not a cheater, that he was an honest man. But perhaps in our excitement to see the program grow, we put out the wrong message. Maybe, we inadvertently put out the wrong message."

Wentworth defended SASO, saying its members are generous to the city of Wichita as a whole and do not try to force themselves on the athletic department. He sees Herschberger's statement and the threatened withdrawal of booster club support as unfortunate acts inspired by loyalty to Bredehoff.

"Ted is the one who developed SASO, who convinced these men and women to contribute," Wentworth said. "But he's not a bad person. He's a person with a bad form of orientation here. We must review the NCAA rules periodically with our coaches and booster club members. There are no excuses for what happened to us this year. We are guilty and should

Football Coach Jefferies
... A truck carrying nitro.

Ahlberg has said they he wants to select an athletic director before he retires in June. But there is opposition to that — a strong sentiment for a new approach that would put athletics in proper perspective.

So community and school wants to see the direction Wichita State takes. Everyone promises the university will not encounter these

By Ira Berkow

But Bryant, according to Raines, was big enough to have taken on all comers. "If he had offered one of those public gestures of condemnation, who knows what might have been spared that benighted creature?"

Curious as to Bryant's opinion, I took him the article and asked if he commented on it. He died Jan. 1, a few days after I had sent the letter.

The questions posed in Raines's retrospective article remain. Why did the 1916 Alabama football integrated team lose? Why did Bryant not speak out in a time of seething racial turmoil in his state and at his

"In the fall of 1963, Bull Connor, the police chief in Birmingham, called me to the mayor's office. It concerned an upcoming Alabama football game that was going to be played there. Bear said, 'I want you to go with me with me. Connor told us that the tickets were going to be sold to the blacks. Bear and I told him that we'd never play any more football games in Birmingham. Connor said, 'Well, I guess I really didn't mean it.'"

"Bear said to him, 'And if any black person is hurt or a rock thrown at him, we'll never come back.' The game was played and

NFL Bills Name S

Stephenson Coach

National Basketball Association
DETROIT—Placed Cliff Levingston, forward, on the active roster.
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NHL Stars

[illegible][illegible]

...Coughlin, the indoor-mile world record holder, and Alberto Salazar of the United States is expected to win it immediately known.

Seeds Beaten in

PHILADELPHIA (AP) — Three seeds were upset in the first round play Tuesday at the U.S. Open. Butch Waltz upset No. 8 seed John McEnroe, while defending champion beat ninth-seeded Kevin Curren. Jimmy Arias, the No. 10 seed, lost to 13th-ranked Mats Wilander of Sweden. Van 't Hof, 6-3, 7-6, and No. 7 seed, 2-6, 6-3, 6-4. Other victors were Andre Agassi, 6-4, 6-3, 6-4 (over Mark Dickson) and Tim Mayotte, 6-4, 6-3, 6-4.

NBA SEEDS

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Atlantic Division

	W	L	Pct.	GB
Philadelphia	29	4	.867	—
Washington	25	10	.714	4 1/2
New Jersey	20	15	.571	9 1/2
New York	20	14	.588	10 1/2
Orlando	18	22	.450	18 1/2
Charlotte	18	22	.450	21

Central Division

	W	L	Pct.	GB
Indiana	29	4	.867	—
Chicago	25	10	.714	4 1/2
Atlanta	20	15	.571	9 1/2
Charlotte	20	14	.588	10 1/2
Orlando	18	22	.450	18 1/2
Washington	18	22	.450	21

Friday because of the weather. The 63-year-old man was visiting his son at the time he died. The cause of death was not known.

and holder, was to have challenged Friday's 5,000-meter race.

U.S. Tennis

Pro players tennis championship

Andy Mayer, 6-4, 5-7, 6-4; Fritz Buehner, 6-4, 6-2, Bill Scanlon 1, 7-6.

Andersen, meanwhile, eliminated Robert Eliot Teltscher defeated Eric Weigle Fibak of Poland (6-1, 6-6) (6-3, 6-7, 7-5 over Mike Bauer).

Findings

	18	25	28.3	11
Sh	8	20	178	20
Los Angeles	34	9	.791	—
San Francisco	27	19	.587	8th
San Diego	27	19	.574	9
San Jose	26	20	.564	10
San Francisco	26	20	.564	10
San Jose	26	20	.564	10
San Jose	26	20	.564	10

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	G.	A	Pres	L.
lv. Egm.	44	57	131	Ph
lar. Estr.	36	45	81	Co
U. Chl.	22	57	79	
shw. V.	30	49	79	J.
N.Y.J.	33	45	78	1.
stiny. Gu.	32	47	73	Gu
d. Gae.	28	32	70	
Egm.	28	42	70	L.
Edm. Edm.	32	34	66	Jha
in. Col.	21	43	64	Pe

AVG. PUTTS PER ROUND
 Morrison, 28.25, 2 Ken Green, 28.23, 2
 Hontela and Gene Litter, 28.50, & Rex
 well, 28.70.

PERCENTAGE OF SUB-PAR HOLES
 K. Caldwell, 38.7, 2 Ray Floyd, 34.7, 1
 Nicklaus and Ben Crenshaw, 24.4, 5
 & Strong, 22.5.

BIRDIES
 Curtis Strahan, 54, 2 Payne Stewart, 54, 2
 McHardy, 52, 4 Cate Beck, 51, 5 Keith
 Dunlop, 50.

Team	W	L	PTS	PTS
Trail	23	23	500	7½
Trail	22	23	489	8
Trail	16	31	340	15
Trail	14	30	318	15½
Trail	9	36	260	21

WESTERN CONFERENCE

Midwest Division

Team	W	L	PTS	PTS
Trail	29	18	417	—
Trail	23	22	511	5
Trail	21	23	477	6½
Trail	22	23	468	7

San Diego	14	22	304	21%
Tuesday's Results				
New Jersey 120, Indiana 111 (King, Bird				
27, Cook 22, Williams 22, Kellogg 25)				
Florida 93, California 88 (Sparrow 21,				
Hahnson 19; Free 34, Hurston 18).				
Chicago 129, Houston 76 Woolridge 17,				
es 19; Leavell 14, Hayes 13).				
Philadelphia 133, Denver 124 (Toner 35,				
lane 30; Vandeweghe 38, English 30).				
Newhouse 115, Portland 99 (Moncrief 33,				
16; Nait 22, Paxson 16).				

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don 435 7584.

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A View From Arthur Miller's Bridge

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"It's still early," she said. "Maybe he'll ring you after he gets a reaction to his budget."

INTERNA



He is also the author of "A View From the statement."

TIONAL CLASSIFIED

he would arrange to meet with his American-born girl, Kathleen (Koo) Stark, mother, Kathi Carson, live, nearby Florida town of Buckingham Palace spoke Michael Shea said, however such a meeting was unlikely, prince, who turns 23 on Feb. 14 was told by his mother to "plan to wed" Stark, according to the Sun newspaper. He tried out for a British TV series last year but it was not to put the show on the Thames. Television spokes said, Stark had a small part in pilot program filmed in Seattle for a new comedy series called "Qwertz." Stark, known for her roles as a le in soft-porn movies, was good" in the pilot film, the woman said, but the show whole "wasn't a great suc-

The actress Farrah Fawcett and two Japanese companies million, alleging that cor she made exclusively for were illegally used in a news broadcast in the States. The suit, filed in district Court in Los Angeles, a Japanese ad agency, F. Inc., and jewelry distribu Corp., of breach of contract unlawful use of Fawcett and likeness. The suit al companies "made available umbria Broadcasting Systo ons commercials featuring in violation of their agree

When E.F. Hutton's M Verola talks, people not or they stare. Verola, 29, is t broker who appears in nude poses in the current Playboy magazine. She is has two children, and we

her husband in Fort Lauderdale, where they earn "in the low six figures," about posing nude. She posed for Playboy because she thought there was something in it. I thought it was a good idea to do an article on a full businesswoman." What family think? "My husband thought it was wonderful. Kids thought it was great. I drink, smoke. We're a family." What did E.F. think? E.F. Hutton isn't tal-

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